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1995 budget easily approved by cabinet

\$20,000 per capita income possible by 2000

THE cabinet last night easily approved the 1995 budget, which differs little from this year's spending program except for the larger tax cuts and a slightly smaller deficit.

Only Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish and Economy and Planning Minister Shimon Shetreet voted against the proposal.

Harish said he could not vote for the budget since it failed to take into account the anti-inflationary steps the government must still decide on next week.

"I cannot vote on a budget based on assumptions that depend on next week's deliberations," Harish said.

Shetreet said he opposed the budget because he did not believe it did enough for ordinary citizens.

"When the individual citizen looks at his situation he does not see any improvement in terms of his ability to pay his rent and similar expenses," Shetreet said.

Finance Minister Avraham Shohat expressed his satisfaction with the cabinet decision, and took special note of the support the budget got from such traditional critics such as Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir and Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban.

He dismissed Shetreet's opposition, calling it "his regular job to vote against the budget."

Shohat said there was no real increase to the defense budget over 1994.

"The battle for the defense budget has been decided," he said.

He added, however, that Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin had said there are still some serious problems that have to be dealt with, though Shohat did not specify what they were.

As in years past, the budget includes a series of structural reforms aimed at increasing the economy's competitiveness and its efficiency. Treasury budget director David Brodet pointed to the implementation of these reforms as the ticket to a developed economy.

He said that by the end of the

JOSE ROSENFELD

year, the country will reach a per capita income of \$14,000. Should the pace of reform continue, Brodet said, Israel's per capita income will reach \$20,000 by the end of the century, matching the developed nations' living standard.

During the cabinet deliberations earlier in the day, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said that the defense budget should not be cut. He also called on his colleagues to ensure that the budget does not harm agriculture, which has been essential to the country's development.

Referring to the kibbutzim's dire financial situation, Peres said that they were the victims of inflation. Peres complained that multinational corporations are still avoiding doing business in Israel, despite improved relations with Arab countries. He also proposed that the government provide free higher education.

Namir noted that although the employment picture has improved overall, there are still large pockets of unemployment in the North and South.

Health Minister Ephraim Sneh complained that the budget did not provide enough money to maintain and rehabilitate hospitals located in the country's periphery; to provide health care to the Beduin population; to open mother-and-child clinics in the Arab sector; and to absorb immigrant doctors.

Transportation Minister Yisrael Kassar supported the proposed economic reforms and called for reducing the number of foreign workers allowed into the country.

Along with decisions on anti-inflationary steps, several other topics are still to be discussed next week. These include the easing of non-tariff barriers to trade such as simplifying product standards, and easing restrictions on food imports.

The cabinet will also discuss changes in the subsidies given to businesses in development zones A and B. Shohat will meet with development town officials to get their support for his proposal to reduce subsidies for businesses in development areas, and instead to make direct investments in the towns' infrastructure.

Details of approved budget

- **TOTAL:** NIS 128.7 billion
- **TAX REDUCTIONS:** NIS 2.07b., including 0.9 percent reduction in National Insurance Institute employment taxes evenly shared between employers and workers; implementation of the second half of the income tax reform; NIS 700 million in purchase and property tax cuts; company tax reduction from 38% of income to 37%.
- **BUDGET CUTS:** NIS 793m., including a 2% reduction in the government workforce and lower job advancement expenditures. Budgeting for 70,000 new immigrants instead of the original 80,000.
- **NEW SPENDING:** NIS 2.393b., covering new budget priorities, financial assistance to the kibbutzim, the defense industry, Kupat Holim Clalit and the redeployment of troops in light of the autonomy agreement.
- **DEFICIT:** 2.75% of Gross Domestic Product instead of this year's 3% of GDP.
- **ECONOMIC REFORMS:** Removal of product standards as a barrier to trade; opening food imports; introduce competition in the electricity, international freight and gasoline sectors and to air travel to Eilat; introduce fiscal accountability in local government.

Frenkel: Preemptive strike against inflation needed

JOSE ROSENFELD

since last November increases the probability that the central bank will act more boldly this time.

The only consideration that stood against a sharp interest rate increase was Finance Minister Avraham Shohat's request to Frenkel not to make any significant changes should the stock market fail to recover rapidly from the effects of the capital gains tax announcement.

Since last week, however, stock market prices have already stabilized.

Treasury budget director David Brodet announced that a joint Treasury-Bank of Israel committee would draft an anti-inflation package that will be presented to the cabinet on Sunday.

At that meeting, Shohat and Frenkel will announce jointly the inflation goal for next year as well as what steps both the central bank and the Treasury will take to ensure the goal is met.

Both the Bank of Israel and the Treasury have already admitted

that the government will not be able to meet its inflation goal of 8% for this year.

Brodet refused to answer whether next year's inflation goal would be single-digit. Both Frenkel and Brodet said that the decision on next year's inflation goal will not affect the "crawling peg" exchange rate system's devaluation rate.

Although the devaluation rate is based on inflation expectations, Brodet explained that the devaluation band is broad enough to accommodate fluctuations of 5% over the midpoint, which assumes an inflation rate of 8%.

Asked whether the presentation of a separate economic program to fight inflation showed that the government's 1995 budget failed to deal with the problem, Brodet said "No, this is an anti-inflation budget, which helps cut prices by reducing employment and purchase taxes and by limiting the government's workforce."

Brodet added that the proposal will integrate the various anti-inflation programs the government has already proposed.



Mourners visit the grave of Shlomo Kapah, who was buried alongside Gil Revah in the Holon Regional Cemetery yesterday. (Israel Sam)

Future attack feared as two terror victims buried

BILL HUTMAN and RAINE MARCUS

SECURITY forces are bracing for another terror attack by Palestinians opposed to the peace process aimed to coincide with the holiday season, a senior police source said last night.

"We are always more concerned about the chance of an attack around the holidays," the source said. "But this year, with all the developments on the diplomatic front, we are even more concerned."

He said the crackdown on Palestinians illegally residing in Israel goes hand in hand with the effort to prevent attacks, explaining that illegals were often responsible for such attacks as Friday's double murder in Ramle.

Shlomo Kapah, 24, of Holon, and Gil Revah, 22, of Bat Yam, who were murdered at a building site in Ramle Friday by Palestinian laborers, were buried yesterday side by side, in the terror victims' section of the Holon Regional Cemetery.

Revah's funeral, which took place first, was marked by a Kach activist yelling anti-government slogans at the graveside. He was removed by police and detained for questioning.

Revah had only last month completed his compulsory army service in the Golan Brigade. Many members of his company, including the company commander, attended the funeral.

He was eulogized by Bat Yam Mayor Yehoshua Saguy, and MK Yosef Ba-Gad, who also spoke at Kapah's funeral.

Kapah's funeral took place without incident. At the ceremony, Holon Mayor Moti Sasson said, "The battle for our existence has not ended; the war is not yet over. It has spread from the front

to the neighborhoods and streets of our cities."

Police Minister Moshe Shahal told the cabinet yesterday that the crackdown on illegal workers and their employees, which began Saturday night, would continue.

He estimated that there were some 10,000 Palestinians illegally in the country. Police sources, however, put the figure much lower and said it was difficult to give an accurate estimate because the number constantly fluctuated.

Shahal said that a review of past terror attacks showed that there were often carried out by illegal Palestinian workers.

Cmdr. Danny Brinker, head of the police operations department, said that by late yesterday afternoon about 400 illegal workers had been detained in the crackdown. About 30 fines were issued against their employers.

In Jerusalem, 58 illegal workers were detained and 19 employers fined during a sweep of several hundred construction sites and work places, a Jerusalem police spokeswoman said.

Brinker said that hundreds of police and Border Police officers nationwide had been assigned to take part in the operation to locate illegal workers and their employers. Civil guard volunteers were also taking part in the operation.

"We are always on the look out for illegal workers. But this week we are putting a special emphasis on the search for them," he said.

Tel Aviv's special operations chief Dep. Cmdr. Ya'acov Shoval said that 6,140 residents of Judea, Samaria and Gaza have been apprehended since January

in and around the city.

"Since the beginning of the year we have visited 24,937 building sites and factories searching for illegal laborers. During those seven months we have prosecuted 220 employers for hiring workers without authorization," Shoval said.

Since the Ramle murders, Tel Aviv police have arrested 98 Arabs without authorization, in 338 building sites, restaurants, garages and factories, and have opened criminal files against nine employers. Police also scoured places known to shelter illegal laborers at night and opened files against eight employers. Authorizations and laborers' credentials were carefully examined. One 68-year-old laborer from Jenin was discovered sleeping in a Kfar Sava warehouse in possession of a forged work permit.

A total of 380 arrests were made in the Central District, which includes Ramle, since the murders.

In Ramle yesterday, police arrested 200 Arabs from the territories. They sat outside the police station there, waiting to be sent back to their towns and villages.

Elsewhere in Ramle, workers with permits said they were afraid of reprisal attacks by residents. Work has been stopped at the building site in Ramle's Weizmann Street. Border Police guarded the sealed off building where terrorists murdered Revah and Kapah.

Police and security forces are still hunting for the murderers but believe they escaped to Gaza.

Last night, Ramle residents again held demonstrations to protest the killings in their city. A firebomb was thrown and Police said 15 people were detained.

Arafat: It wasn't a terror attack

JON IMMANUEL

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said yesterday that the two Israelis murdered in Ramle Friday were apparent victims of a labor dispute, not a politically motivated terror attack.

"As I have been informed it was a confrontation between the two workers and the owners of the work. It escalated and they have done this crime... It was not a military operation at all... They escaped, we don't know where they are," Arafat told Reuters.

Arafat's surprising statement angered Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin who called it "sheer nonsense." It ignored the Hamas claim of responsibility for the attack. Israeli police say they know the identity of the five Palestinian workers.

Interviewed on Army Radio, Freh Abu Meidin, Minister of Justice in the Palestinian Authority, said Israel had not passed on the identities of the suspected killers and Palestinian Police could not simply arrest known Hamas activists in order to track down the killers.

"Actually we have arrested them many times and we have interrogated them," he said of Hamas activists. "You know Israeli forces and the Israeli intelligence is still very strong everywhere. If they know any information please transfer that to the Palestinians and we will do our best. Nowadays we have no information. But we

(Continued on Page 2)

Hussein flies over Israel

Says peace progress is being made

News agencies

KING Hussein flew over Israel again yesterday, piloting a jet to Germany.

"Thank you very much indeed for your professional help," he was heard to say over Israeli Radio to Israeli air traffic controllers, after they guided his Royal Jordanian 001 flight over the center of the country.

It was Hussein's second flight over Israel. On his first, August 3, he chartered with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as he flew over holy sites in Jerusalem.

Earlier, Hussein told a news conference in Amman that Jordan and Israel were working on a steady path toward peace.

He played down concerns by some Jordanian officials that Israel was being inflexible on border demarcation and water rights, key items on a joint agenda they signed last September during the course towards a full peace treaty.

"I think the atmosphere is good. I believe progress is being

made, and it will continue," the king said after talks with Turkish President Suleyman Demirel.

"There is no reason for skepticism," he declared. "We made it very clear from the outset that these problems [water and land] cannot be resolved overnight, that they will take time."

Jordanian and Israeli delegates began talks at a Dead Sea hotel on the Jordanian side yesterday.

More than 10 committees of experts discussed issues ranging from trade and tourism to security and water, to keep up momentum in their talks and deal with minute details to ensure a final peace treaty lasts. They will resume talks today.

Jordan's chief delegate Elyakim Rubenstein said Israel was interested in developing joint projects to make new water available. "The main problem of water is that there is not enough for everybody and that is why every side is so cautious on the allocation."

Rabin refuses to allow Pakistani envoy into Gaza

ALON PINKAS

A CAIRO-BASED Pakistani diplomat who wanted to cross into the Gaza Strip from Egypt yesterday, ostensibly to coordinate the planned visit to Gaza by Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, was turned back at the Rafiah crossing on orders from Jerusalem.

A diplomatic source confirmed the incident.

"He did not coordinate the visit with Israel and acted as if Israel does not exist," the source said.

"Contrary to what was implied, as if Israel would condition such a visit on Pakistani recognition of Israel, all we ask is that he [the envoy] show diplomatic courtesy and let us know in advance."

Under the Cairo agreement, Israel retains control of foreign rela-

tions in both Gaza and Jericho. An uncoordinated visit of a diplomat or, conceivably, Pakistan's prime minister, would be a violation of the agreement.

The diplomatic source added that the Pakistani diplomat was refused entry at Rafiah by an order given by the prime minister's military secretary, Maj.-Gen. Danny Yatom. The order was issued with the full knowledge of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Rabin's spokesman Oded Ben-Ami told Reuters that the Palestinians should have coordinated the visit with Israeli authorities.

The Palestinian Authority convened late last night to discuss the refusal to let the diplomat in.

Moussa won't visit Yad Vashem

EGYPTIAN Foreign Minister Amr Moussa, who arrives tomorrow for his first official visit, has decided not to visit Yad Vashem during his two-day stay, diplomatic sources in Jerusalem said.

The tour of Yad Vashem, a customary stop on the schedule of foreign dignitaries, was proposed by the Foreign Ministry. Moussa reviewed the itinerary and decided not to visit the Holocaust memorial. No reason was given, but sources said that while they assume no substantive reason is behind the decision, it demonstrates insensitivity on Moussa's part.

"We do not need to ask everyone to go there, but an Egyptian Foreign Minister should show more sensitivity to the place of Yad Vashem in Israeli history," said a source who planned the visit. Alon Pinkas

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Rabin demands heavy punishment for hiring illegal Palestinian labor

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin told said yesterday that the government intended to impose heavy sanctions, including prison sentences, on employers who hired illegal workers from the territories.

At yesterday's cabinet meeting, Rabin instructed Police Minister Moshe Shahal and Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir to formulate a new law that would govern the

entry and employment of Palestinian workers seeking jobs in Israel.

Rabin lashed out at Israeli employers who hire Palestinians who do not hold a valid permit to enter Israel to work.

"There are Israeli employers who practically bring in terrorists and provide them with work," Rabin said.

ALON PINKAS and HAIM SHAPIRO

After updating the cabinet on the state-wide operation launched over the weekend by the police to track down illegal workers and arrest them and their employers, Rabin said that a complete closure of the territories is not called for.

"For over a year-and-a-half there has not been a murder committed by a

Palestinian who entered Israel legally for employment. Closure would only exacerbate economic difficulties in the territories," he said.

Rabin said that although the specific identity of the murderers, who killed two elevator technicians in Ramle on Friday were not known, the authorities did know that they did not

have entry permits.

"The murderers were employed illegally and if they had asked for permits to work in Israel, they would not have gotten them," Rabin said later, at a ceremony inaugurating the Sha'ar Hagai interchange.

He demanded that the Palestinian authorities arrest and hand over the murderers, whose identity, he said, would shortly become known.

Cabinet approves early empowerment agreement, signing ceremony today in Gaza

THE cabinet yesterday approved the early empowerment agreement with the PLO, under which to authority over five spheres of civilian life will be transferred to the Palestinians in the territories outside Gaza and Jericho.

The agreement, initiated last Wednesday in Cairo, will be signed today at the Erez checkpoint by Maj.-Gen. Danny Rothchild and chief PLO negotiator Nabil Shaath. It will give the Palestinians control over education, tourism, taxation, health care and social services throughout the territories. It does not relate to eastern Jerusalem or the Jewish settlements.

The vote in the cabinet was unanimous, despite the tension resulting from the terrorist murder of two Israelis in Ramle on Friday.

Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said at the meeting that he would not suspend further negotiations with the PLO or delay the signing of the agreement in the wake of the attack. But he reiterated the government position that under no circumstances would Hamas prisoners jailed for violent activities be freed. Hamas had claimed responsibility for the murders.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid told Israel Radio, however, that "If we are not going to be convinced that they [the Palestinians] are doing their utmost to catch the murderers I can see... many obstacles in the way for the implementation of additional agreements."

Economy and Planning Minister Shimon Shetret expressed reservations prior to the vote. He said that the agreement was brought to the cabinet as a fait accompli, and no real deliberations had taken place.

Shetret, a frequent critic of the Israeli-PLO agreements, added that Israel is creating a de facto Palestinian legal authority in greater Jerusalem.

The timetable for the agreement's full implementation has not yet been determined because of the Palestinian Authority's financial difficulties. However, in an effort to enable the new school year to open on time, the transfer of authority for education has been completed.

"It is a first step towards an independent Palestinian state," said Palestinian Education Minister Yasser Arafat.

Army confirms terror cell capture

ALON PINKAS

The IDF last week captured a group of six armed Palestinians apparently en route to carry out an attack in the northwestern Negev, army sources confirmed yesterday.

The army would not divulge the group's organizational affiliation, but said that based on its interrogation of several group members, it seems they were on their way to Kibbutz Be'er.

The army, which termed the group "infiltrators" did not discount the possibility that the six were intent on stealing, rather than carrying out a terror attack.

The Palestinian authorities in the Gaza Strip were notified of the incident through the regional cooperation and coordination office.

Contractors: Ramle murder has halted all building

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

THE murder in the Ramle building site has already caused millions of dollars in damage to building projects, which will inevitably lead to rising housing costs and a further rise in inflation, the Contractors Association said yesterday.

The association demanded immediate permits for at least 50,000 foreign building workers in order to avoid any further delay in building projects now underway.

Contractors Association media adviser Zvi Friedman said yesterday that most Palestinian construction workers, fearing clashes with Jews, failed to show up to work following the Ramle murders, thus paralyzing most building sites. This is customary after a terrorist attack, and lasts a few days to a week until work is resumed.

Baram is director-general of the Contractors Association. Who is responsible for the situation regarding workers from the territories?

We, the Jews are responsible for it. Because we're humanitarian, we understand that there is a problem and we provide them with work and a living, and this is what we get for our pains, instead of thanks. But first of all, the responsible parties are the murderers themselves. Today we can also point an accusing finger at the Palestinian authorities. Once they were an occupied nation, today they're independent. So why are they coming to murder?

I don't blame the security forces or the police, but the murderers and those who don't lift a finger to stop them [their own leaders]. What can be done about the situation?

The contractors cannot be held responsible. There are 40,000 permits for Palestinian building workers to enter Israel, there will always be a few among them who will murder, perhaps they are even being threatened by terrorist leaders that their children back home would be harmed.

But I do not accept Police Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz's blaming the contractors for what happened. That's nonsense. Sure

there are contractors who are not one hundred percent alright. But we are not the police, and the contractors association cannot go around examining each contractor's workers to see if they have a permit. It's the authorities' job to stop them from coming here and to enforce the rules. And if some contractor isn't acting according to the law, then punish him.

There are many unregistered contractors, who don't pay any income tax and who bring in workers illegally for illegal building projects. For many months we have been asking the government and the police to do something about it, we didn't have to wait for a murder to happen.

What would you do if it were up to you?

If I could, I'd bring all the housing laborers from abroad, so that they would come here to work, not to murder. I wouldn't let any of the Palestinians work here for months, and then maybe only 10,000. And they shouldn't act like wise guys. They should be thanking us for giving them a living. No European state or Arab country has given them any help, except us, we're putting food in their children's mouths, and how do they repay us? By murdering us.

Michal Yudelman

Likud demands total closure on territories

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

LIKUD chairman Binyamin Netanyahu yesterday demanded that the government impose a complete closure on the territories until PLO leader Yasser Arafat acts firmly to catch and hand over the Hamas terrorists to Israel.

At a meeting of Likud leaders and activists in Tel Aviv, Netanyahu said it is "not the building contractors who are to blame for the murders in Ramle but the architects of the autonomy agreements, who have built shelter towns for terrorists."

Netanyahu's rivals for the Likud leadership, MKs Ariel Sharon and David Levy, did not attend the gathering. Sharon said he was not invited, but the event's organizers said all the party's MKs had been sent an invitation, noting that Sharon and Levy had turned them down, saying they could not attend.

Earlier yesterday Sharon attacked the government, charging it with responsibility for the terrorist attacks together with Arafat, who had promised to put an end to terrorism.

Until the murderers are arrested and turned in to Israel, Sharon said, "a full closure must be imposed on the autonomous areas, so that nobody can come or go, and any passage between Jericho and Gaza must be prevented. At the same time, Israel must stop transferring authorities to the Palestinians."

At the Likud leaders' gathering, MK Uzi Landau said "the problem is not Arafat, who is not willing to fight against terrorism, but the government of Israel which in its idiocy accepts his statements and attributes them to Arafat's helplessness."

Likud Knesset faction chairman Moshe Katsav said that apart from Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, "nobody is able to say one good word about Arafat, who is leading the government of Israel astray. This government is unable to sober up from its blindness and obtuseness. It must stop all contacts with Arafat until he proves that he is acting against terrorism."

Dirani's family calls for execution of cousin as traitor

BEIRUT (AP) — Hizbullah has detained the cousin of a kidnapped Shiite Moslem leader and called yesterday for his execution on charges of treasonous collaboration with Israel.

A Hizbullah statement said the cousin, Mohammed Dirani, was "arrested" by the party's security apparatus two weeks ago in connection with the May 21 Israeli abduction of Mustafa Dirani, who headed the Believers Resistance Group.

The statement said Mohammed admitted to interrogators that he personally guided a helicopter-borne Israeli raiding force to Mustafa's house in the Bekaa Valley village of Qasaba. Mustafa, 43, was seized from his bed and taken to Jerusalem, where the government said he was subjected to interrogation on the whereabouts of missing airman Ron Arad. Government officials later said he has provided valuable information about Arad's whereabouts but did not elaborate.

A statement issued by the Dirani family in Qasaba declared it had disowned Mohammed, and urged Hizbullah to execute him in line with the rulings of sharia, or Islamic law. "We no longer are kin of one who has cheaply sold himself and his own to the Jewish devil, especially after he has admitted his crimes and his collaboration with the Zionists, the enemies of God," said the statement. "We demand that his blood be shed."

There was no word whether Hizbullah was holding Mohammed or if he would be executed by the party or handed over to the Lebanese authorities along with the outcome of his interrogation.

there. "Hamas in Gaza is mean. We have not reached that point yet in Jericho," he said.

But the appointments set a precedent for further experiments in Hamas participation with Fatah in local government, which the past suit of Hamas gunmen by Fatah police could jeopardize.

ARAFAT

Rajai Abdo, a Jericho imam, who hopes to run for mayor of Jericho in future elections, said he believed Arafat accepted Hamas appointees in Jericho because Hamas did not constitute a threat

to him. "Hamas in Gaza is mean. We have not reached that point yet in Jericho," he said.

But the appointments set a precedent for further experiments in Hamas participation with Fatah in local government, which the past suit of Hamas gunmen by Fatah police could jeopardize.

Israel Airports Authority

Land Border Crossing

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Following the change to winter time, the Nitzana and Arava border crossing posts will be open from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The Rafiah and Taba posts will continue to operate round the clock.

Spokesman's Bureau Israel Airports Authority

If you can't get to a Supersol store, you can still help make the holiday festive for the needy elderly by participating in the 'Hag Sameach to the Elderly' campaign. Send your contributions (NIS 13 per bag) directly to The Jerusalem Post Forsake Me Not Fund, and we will purchase the bags for you.

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A border policeman guards detained Palestinian workers from Gaza held at the Ramle police station yesterday.

(AP)

PA to issue import licenses

JOSE ROSENFELD

PALESTINIANS will be able to issue import licenses as of today, Industry and Trade Ministry director-general Yossi Snir announced yesterday.

The decision was made over the weekend following a meeting between Snir and the Palestinian Authority's Ministry of Economics and Trade director-general Samir Huleila.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade's autonomy committee coordinator, Yossi Shohat, explained that from now on the PA will be able to decide whether to approve import licenses for food, construction materials, chemicals, fertilizers and electric appliances under the rules agreed upon in the Paris economic agreement.

Ma'ale Adumim resident fabricates attack to get more army leave

HERB KEINON

A MA'ALE Adumim resident who claimed that he was attacked by a knife-wielding terrorist yesterday afternoon admitted later in the day that he made up the story, apparently to get a few more days leave from the army.

The 20-year-old soldier made his way to the Magen David Adom offices in the settlement, claiming that a bearded Arab attacked him with a knife and stabbed him in the hand. The soldier said that the man then fled in the direction of Azariya.

IDF soldiers and police in the area went on high alert and hunted for the terrorist. Three people were arrested.

A Ma'ale Adumim spokesman said the soldier came to the police with

superficial wounds that were bandaged "extremely well." The spokesman said the investigators became suspicious because the cuts were not very deep, and that the soldier later admitted he cut his own hand in an attempt to extend his army leave.

The Palestinian suspects were immediately released. Hagai Elias, a Ma'ale Adumim spokesman, said the false alarm — coming just two days after the murders of Shlomo Kapach and Gil Revah in Ramle — caused "some panic" in the community. He said that security forces in Ma'ale Adumim have been increased since Friday's terror attack.

Health Ministry says it maintains check on all produce from Gaza

JUDY SIEGEL

THE Health Ministry maintains it is performing as many checks as necessary on produce imported from Gaza, a ministry spokesman said in reaction to a complaint to the state comptroller.

Ami Greitzer, a former health coordinator in the territories, claimed he personally saw Gaza farmers irrigate produce with sewage, and insisted that 300 weekly lab checks should be performed instead of the current 30.

The ministry said that while it doesn't check every truck at the Erez checkpoint, it does take samples every day. After the first week of tests, the ministry claimed the bacteriological and pesticide levels of Gaza produce were safe and similar to that of Israeli fruits and vegetables. Since the end of last week, eggs are also being brought in from Gaza.

The Health Ministry said it has recommended to the Agriculture Ministry that Gaza produce be

marked with its place of origin. The Health Ministry is not able to implement such recommendations on its own.

Meanwhile, Health Minister Ephraim Sneh has been given new regulations to sign that will require all eggs in the country be stamped with a last day of sale on the shell. The new rules also stipulate the temperature for storage and other conditions. After they are signed, producers will have six months to begin implementing the new regulations.

Over the weekend, the Agriculture Ministry sent back to Gaza a shipment of 160,000 eggs which violated the procedures set for produce from the autonomous areas. The truck arrived at Erez checkpoint after the inspectors had already left for the day. At the sorting plant, a veterinarian discovered that the eggs did not meet hygienic requirements and therefore would not be marketed.

Three remanded for drug dealing

RAJNE MARCUS

THREE alleged members of an international drug gang, who were caught by police after they tried to retrieve a stash of heroin, were remanded by Ramle Magistrates Court yesterday.

Charlie Gabai, 35, Natan Forman, 40, and Yossi Ben Zimra, 30, known to police as drug dealers, allegedly planned to smuggle large quantities of heroin from the Far East to Israel.

They were under close surveillance for some time, and police, acting on a tip, discovered several bags of heroin, weighing 15 kilograms, buried in orange groves near Tzrifim. Detectives waited in the area for the suspects to collect the drugs.

Last Friday night the suspects arrived but when police tried to arrest them, they escaped. They were later apprehended following a chase.

We regret to announce the passing of our beloved father and grandfather

Prof. JACK GROSS

The funeral will take place today, Monday August 29, at 12:30, from the Hadassah Ein Karem Medical School

The bereaved
His daughter: Vicki and Yehoshua
His sons: David and Anat
His grandchildren: Micka, Erez, Itay, Tal, Roy and Raz.

We mourn our

Dr. MICHAEL (Mike) AVROUSKINE

The family

The funeral will be leaving from Sanhedria 11:00 Monday.

THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

The members of the Department of Membrane Research & Biophysics would like to extend their sincere condolences to

Prof. Roy Caplan and his family following the recent loss of his beloved wife

THEOLEA

The funeral of

THEOLEA (THEO) CAPLAN

will take place at the Rehovot Cemetery today, Monday, August 29, at 3:00 pm.

The Bereaved Family

Court upholds right of Catholic school to reject religious Moslem girl

EVELYN GORDON

A CHRISTIAN school which is partially funded by the state still has the right to reject a Moslem student who covers her hair for religious reasons, the High Court of Justice said yesterday.

It was ruling on a petition by Muna Jabarin, a religious Moslem from Umm el-Fahm who will be entering 10th grade this fall. In March 1993, Jabarin was accepted for the 1993/94 school year by the Saint Joseph school in Nazareth, which has an unusually fine academic reputation. The school is run by the Greek Catholic Church, and is funded partly by the church and partly by the state.

However, when the school discovered that Jabarin refused to remove her head covering, which she wore for religious reasons, it revoked its acceptance, saying it could not admit a student unwilling to comply strictly with the school uniform.

Via the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), Jabarin asked the Education Ministry to force the school to accept her, but the ministry refused. Jabarin therefore petitioned the High Court.

ACRI charged that the school's decision constitutes a gross violation of freedom of religion, which cannot be tolerated in a school that receives state funding and is subject to Education Ministry supervision. It also argued that the school did not have any particular religious character of its own to preserve. About 30 percent of the students are Moslems, as are several of the teachers.

"This is like an order forbidding a religious student in a [secular] state school from wearing a kippa," the petition charged.

Educational TV offers 'interactive' programs

LIAT COLLINS

PROGRAMS teaching English, Arabic and science in an upbeat fashion are among the new broadcasts which will air on Educational Television in the coming school year.

"We want to be closer to what happens in the classroom, and more flexible," said ETV director Ahuva Fainmesser, who took over the top position at the station three months ago. She spoke at a Tel Aviv press conference yesterday when the details of ETV's new schedules were released.

In its new focus, ETV will place the emphasis on interdisciplinary studies, combining language study programs with those on other topics, including the theme "Year of Peace."

Philosophy, music, religion and sports are also on ETV's curriculum. Fainmesser called the new approach "interactive with the emphasis on multimedia." Among the new educational tools the station is using is a CD-ROM program which combines elements of music, films, text and standard pictures.

Teachers are as much a target audience as the country's children. They will be able to receive news flashes, updated daily, with items concerning educational matters. The flashes, entitled *Tov Le'dat* (Good to Know) are scheduled to coincide with class breaks.

Language studies make up a large part of the new schedules, with English programs called *Seven in Heaven*, *Succeeding in Reading and Radio Fever*. *Street Life*, another new program, is a language enrichment series for children who already speak English at home. *Candy Can Do It*, ETV's program for fourth-graders, will continue to air. For the first time, there is also a program aimed at nursery school children in the Arab sector.

ETV is undergoing a period of change. Fainmesser told *The Jerusalem Post*. In addition to its traditional broadcasts on ETV's Channel 1, ETV has also been screening on Channel 2 since the station started in November and is preparing for broadcasts on a cable channel, due to start next year.

The dispersal among different channels has not been without problems. "Obviously we would prefer to have one channel to call our own, but in the meantime, we have tried to give each station a separate character," ETV on Channel 1 has the more classic programs while ETV 2 is lighter and younger-looking, Fainmesser said. The cable station is expected to focus on specific target groups such as new immigrants.

As for the station's two most popular broadcasts, the satire program *Zehu Zehi* (This is it), on ETV2, and the current affairs show *Erev Hadash* (A New Evening) on ETV1, both are holding their own in the age of competition. Fainmesser said, "Income from commercials around it covers the cost of *Zehu Zehi*. Anyway it is relatively cheap for a satire of its standard while *Erev Hadash* has maintained significantly higher ratings than the competing news program on Channel 2."

The allocated budget for science and computer labs does not include funding for rooms in which to house the equipment, he noted. Eldar, however, said he opposed a suggestion to rechannel funds from the Payscale towards the establishment of science and art facilities instead of sports centers, which Mifal Hapayis now funds.

"A generation is growing up which does not do any physical activity," he said, "and this becomes most evident in the IDF."

Olmert plans school to combine religious and secular students

BILL HUTMAN

A SCHOOL catering to both religious and secular pupils is to be opened next year in Jerusalem, Mayor Ehud Olmert announced yesterday, at a press conference marking the start of the school year.

Pupils presently in state-religious and secular schools will be enrolled in the new school, he said.

Olmert declined to give the planned location of the new school, to be opened at the start of the next school year, saying that a final decision depended on the funds raised to establish the school.

Ruth Lehav, formerly the principal of the Experimental School, has already been appointed the principal of the proposed new school.

"We are not talking about one group forcing its ideas on the other,

but on creating a framework in which both can work together," Olmert said. "We think that it is important to give alternatives to pupils in different areas."

Olmert also revealed that the city was reviewing the effectiveness of continuing the present system of integration between pupils of different socio-economic backgrounds.

While integration would not be totally abolished, the present system would likely be reformed, Olmert said. He said a study of the matter would be completed in several months.

Olmert, who holds the city's education portfolio, said that the "ex-

perimental" religious-secular school and reform of the integration policy were part of the effort to improve the city's schools, with an eye to the needs of the 21st century.

Some 145,000 pupils are enrolled in city-run schools this year, more than twice the number of pupils in Tel Aviv, according to city officials.

Over one-third of the pupils are enrolled in haredi schools. The city's new haredi education department is responsible for some 54,000 pupils, a nearly 11 percent rise for that sector over the last school year.

Meanwhile, the city yesterday was still desperately trying to find classrooms for Arab pupils. Jamil Abu Tuam, in charge of the city's Arab

schools, said negotiations were proceeding to rent space for Arab classes.

The city was swamped this year by requests by Arab parents to transfer their children from private schools to city schools, largely because of the schools' financial problems and parents' inability to pay the private-school tuition.

Abu Tuam said the city received some 1,350 transfer requests in the Arab sector, but had to turn down many of the pupils because of lack of space.

The Education Ministry recently approved a three-year plan to construct some 180 new classrooms for Arab schools, but construction of the new classrooms is not scheduled to begin until next year.



The Malyankar orphans, who arrived yesterday from the Indian village of Pali, are met by their aunt at Ben-Gurion Airport. The children, aged 10 to 15, were brought here with the aid of the American-Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and will live together in Ashkelon. (Yitzhak Elshaz/Scoop 80)

Local authorities set up body to lower dropout rate

RACHEL NEIMAN

THE Union of Local Authorities has formed an education council made up of members of Education Ministry and the union, the union announced yesterday.

The council will work towards the following goals: lowering the high school dropout rate, encouraging gifted children and preparing school facilities for the next century.

In a press statement, ULA chairman Adi Eldar said his organization was pleased that the government was making education a priority.

"We have waited many years for additional hours, and instead knew only budget cuts," he said. "I hope government does not deviate from this policy."

The council will demand the Education Ministry provide students with 35 hours of instruction per week, to enable the eventual phasing out of "gray education" where parents pay for afternoon activities. Students currently receive between 25-31 classroom hours.

The union also came out in support of reducing the number of matriculation examinations and using testing funds to assist students experiencing

difficulty with their studies. High schools are presently "grade factories," said Eldar, adding that the multiplicity of tests was "an intolerable situation" with schools more concerned with their pupils' test scores than with the quality of education.

Construction of new classrooms and renovation of old ones is to be a central issue during the next several years.

"We need NIS 450m. per annum," for construction, said ULA education committee chairman Shmuel Abnau. "We received NIS 84m. for 1994."

The allocated budget for science and computer labs does not include funding for rooms in which to house the equipment, he noted.

Eldar, however, said he opposed a suggestion to rechannel funds from the Payscale towards the establishment of science and art facilities instead of sports centers, which Mifal Hapayis now funds.

"A generation is growing up which does not do any physical activity," he said, "and this becomes most evident in the IDF."

Career survey shows more interest in tourism field

JUDY SIEGEL

WORKING in the tourist industry and the complementary medicine field are up-and-coming career choices among young people, while the sciences and the humanities have lost popularity, according to a recent survey of 1,622 young people conducted by the Hadassah Career Counseling Institute in Jerusalem.

The 10 most popular careers chosen by women who came for vocational advice at the institute were (in

order) mass media, design, business management, social work, psychology, education, law, economics and accountancy, computers, and occupational therapy. Male preferences were not so different: business management, economics and accountancy, law, industrial engineering and management, engineering, computer science, psychology, mass media, design, and medicine.

Institute director Dr. Yitzhak Garry said that during the past year, tourism has grown as a favored employment opportunity. This, he says, is apparently due to the peace process and the anticipated rise in tourism.

He added that young people facing careers are increasingly interested in being entrepreneurs rather than be salaried workers.

Hotels full despite exodus of Israelis

HAIM SHAPIRO

ISRAELIS may be going abroad in droves to vacation in places like Turkey, but they are also staying in hotels in Israel.

According to statistics released by the Hotel Association yesterday, there were 2.8 million bed-nights by Israelis in local hotels during the January through July period, up five percent from the corresponding period in 1993. On the other hand, foreign tourists spent 4.6 million bed-nights in local hotels, about the same as for the corresponding period last year. The total increase for both groups together is about two percent. In July, the number of Israeli bed-nights totaled 553,000, an increase of 4% over July 1993. The number of foreign bed-nights during July actually dropped by 15%, continuing a trend that had begun in May. The combined total showed a decrease of about 5%.

Hotel Association director Avi Rosental said yesterday that the increase in nights spent in hotels by local residents showed that, with a general increase in the standard of living, Israelis have adopted different vacation patterns. Rather than take one summer vacation, he said, locals were now taking trips several times a year, some in Israel and others abroad.

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Beilinson offers zip-up incisions for cesareans, other operations

JUDY SIEGEL

WHEN a surgical patient at Beilinson Hospital asks for a "zipper instead of stitches," it is no longer a joke. The Petah Tikva hospital now offers plastic zippers to bind incisions of the skin performed in cesarean sections and other gynecological operations.

Dr. Alex Schoenfeld, deputy head of the department of obstetrics and gynecology, introduced the German-made zippers a few months ago. "The zippers have been in use in Europe for a few years, but not yet in Israel. The importer, whom I know, asked if we would try them out on our gynecological surgery patients."

Instead of using stitches - which can be painful and have to be reopened to insert a drain - the two sides of the incision are carefully

covered with sticky tape; between them runs a plastic zipper. If a drain has to be inserted, the doctor merely opens the zipper. The incision heals in five to seven days, after which the zipper is removed. The scar is much less prominent, the surgeon said.

Schoenfeld said yesterday that his patients were very pleased with the innovation, and that swelling, infections and scars were significantly reduced. "We have had excellent results."

While surgical zippers will not replace the sewing of internal organs and tissues, they will be commonly used for exterior incisions, especially when esthetics are involved such as in gynecological, pediatric and plastic surgery.

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Bosnia exiles vote on peace plan

News agencies
BELGRADE

HUNDREDS of Bosnian Serbs voted yesterday in the Yugoslav capital on an international peace plan their leaders have already condemned.

"This is a disgrace," Vladimir Karadzic, a 67-year-old Bosnian Serb refugee, said as he voted against the peace plan. "We have to sneak and hide if we want to say what we think about the plan."

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic's repeated rejection of the plan has paved the way for what is expected to be an overwhelming 'no' vote despite pressure from Belgrade to accept it.

Serb President Slobodan Milosevic, desperate to have punitive economic sanctions lifted from Serb-led Yugoslavia, has closed the border with Bosnia and criticized the weekend referendum.

In Bosnia, Serbs voted for the second day in the makeshift referendum expected to underline their defiant isolation by rejecting the plan to divide their republic.

International moves to send observers to confirm the quarantine of Bosnia's Serbs by Belgrade, their former backer, were to continue with the arrival in the Serbian capital of Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev.

His meetings with Serbia's President Slobodan Milosevic will be the first in a month by a leading politician from the five powers that drew up the peace plan.

Milosevic has joined the West and Russia in denouncing Bosnian Serb leaders for rejecting the peace deal, slapping a trade embargo on his ethnic kin whose 28-month war effort he inspired and actively supported.

Kozyrev is expected to offer Milosevic an easing of the sanctions imposed on rump Yugoslavia for backing Serbs in the ethnic conflict in neighboring Bosnia — as a reward for cooperation in pressing for an end to the war.

Milosevic has so far refused to allow international monitors to check his blockade is thorough. A similar measure against Bosnia's Serbs announced in May 1993 proved a facade and international skepticism lingers.

Diplomats say if Milosevic agrees to 300-400 observers he can expect sporting and cultural links to resume and air traffic to restart in the first phase of sanctions relaxation. If he refuses sanctions will be tightened, they add.

Journalists found no one who would admit to supporting the peace plan, seemingly confirming the predictions of its near unanimous rejection made by the leadership in Pale, the Serb stronghold outside Sarajevo.

Electoral organizers said a million people would vote in 82 polling stations, but independent observers suggest only 750,000 live in Serb-held Bosnia, with nearly half below voting age.



Bosnian Serbs walk in procession during the celebration for the 'Holy Mother' in the Serb stronghold of Pale yesterday. (AP)

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Referendum officials, ignoring the dispute over figures, said turnout has been high. First results were expected within 48 hours of polls closing at 7 p.m. yesterday.

Bosnian Serbs were a third of the pre-war population and now controlling 70% of the country.

The peace plan would divide Bosnia in half between Serbs and a Muslim-Croat alliance.

US military sets up Cuban tent cities

GUANTANAMO (AP) — More than 2,200 Cubans who traveled by makeshift boats and rafts joined thousands camped at this American outpost on the south-eastern end of Cuba yesterday.

Many were unconvinced their quest for a new life has ended behind barbed wire in the same country they left. "We gotta go to Miami!" a young Cuban man shouted from the deck of the frigate Jack Williams, which unloaded 797 Cubans at dawn yesterday.

Some Cubans who had come earlier expressed a sense of betrayal that the United States doesn't want them. Others said they were just grateful to be in US care. The new arrivals filed off Navy ships in glum silence, some wearing nothing but swim trunks.

In six days, the 117-sq km Guantanamo Bay Naval Base has taken in more than 13,000 Cubans. They were placed in camps separate from more than 14,500 Haitian boat people whose arrivals have dropped to a trickle.

Meanwhile, the State Department said the United States and Cuban will resume mid-level talks on migration next week with the hope of stemming the flow of refugees toward Florida.

A senior administration official, who briefed reporters at President Clinton's vacation retreat on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., said the administration continues to reject Cuban President Fidel Castro's demand for high-level negotiations on political issues.

"Our goal is orderly and legal migration, and to stop dangerous and illegal immigration," the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

At Guantanamo, the chief mission was changing from servicing ships to running a tent city. US military and civilian dependents are to begin evacuation Wednesday to free up limited water and power for more boat people and the additional US troops needed to service them.

With soldiers working through the night, the seaside rifle range was giving way to dusty Cuban villages, and the base's small golf course was targeted for more tents.

Arriving Cubans were taken in buses to tent cities being pitched for up to 60,000 refugees in case the flow continues. Three other shiploads brought the one-day total to 2,204, base officials said.

US ships also continued to intercept Cubans in choppy seas Saturday, but it was not clear if the decrease to a few hundred Friday from thousands per day earlier in the week was due to the weather or Clinton's refusal to consider fleeing Cubans for refugee status.

The Cuban camps appeared clean and orderly, housing mostly young men and a few families in barracks and tents. But men, women and children were sleeping cot-to-cot and the camps were surrounded by rolls of barbed wire.

"If the United States doesn't love us, then who loves us?" asked Enrique Aleman, 28, a Havana engineer. "Who are our friends? We are losers."

Rwandan troops shoot returning refugee

KIGALI (Reuters) — Troops of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) shot and killed a refugee returning home in a UN convoy as he tried to escape from them, a UN military spokesman said yesterday.

Soldiers of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) detained the refugee at a checkpoint on the edge of the UN "safe zone" in southwestern Rwanda late on Saturday when a convoy of five British army trucks carrying 200 Hutu refugees home crossed into RPF territory.

UN military spokesman Major Jean-Guy Plante told reporters that the man fled his captors and was pursued by about 15 RPF soldiers. Five bursts of automatic gunfire were heard and the soldiers returned saying they had killed the man.

The man was apparently suspected of involvement in the massacres of Tutsis earlier this year. The UN estimates some one million people were killed in a systematic campaign of genocide launched by the former government against Rwanda's minority.

Plante said another three men from the convoy were detained at the checkpoint, some 40 km east of the lakeside border town of Kibuye, and the UN was trying to discover their whereabouts.

"This man was fleeing and in these situations, if someone runs you shoot," Plante said.

"The RPF has the right to arrest, search or detain someone they suspect of crimes. They have the right to take whatever security measure they deem appropriate to protect themselves and all law-abiding citizens."

Major Plante admitted that the situation was embarrassing for the UN but said no formal protest would be made.

But he said the UN would review its procedures for repatriation in the light of the shooting. Each day about 1,000 are taken back voluntarily in UN trucks.

The UN has distributed leaflets in refugee camps to try to assure about 1.2 million Hutu

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The UN has distributed leaflets in refugee camps to try to assure about 1.2 million Hutu

refugees in Zaire and 500,000 people displaced inside Rwanda that it is safe to go back home following the end of the civil war that began in April.

"We are telling everyone there is nothing to fear, but that is a broad assurance," Major Plante said.

"I am not going to tell a guy who has committed massacres that he has nothing to fear. He knows that if he comes back, he will have to face the music."

The defeated Hutu government, holed up in eastern Zaire, has launched its own campaign of propaganda and intimidation to keep the Hutu refugees with them in exile, telling them they will be slaughtered by the RPF if they return.

The RPF has checkpoints on all roads into the country, and out of the safe zone established in southwestern Rwanda by French troops in June and now manned by UN African peacekeepers.

Slovaks remember Nazi victims

POLOMKA, Slovakia (AP) — Members of a US spy mission and the only foreign correspondent executed by the Nazis were honored yesterday, a half-century after being captured during the Slovak national uprising.

Six men from the Office of Strategic Services, forerunner of the CIA, and Associated Press war correspondent Joseph Morton were seized by the Nazis in a mountain hut in the soaring hills above Polomka on Dec. 26, 1944.

They were taken to the Nazi concentration camp at Mauthausen, Austria, where they were interrogated, tortured and finally shot on Jan. 24, 1945.

Maria Gulovich, a surviving Slovak partisan who guided the Americans through the mountains on a two-month run from the Nazis, traveled from her current home in Oxnard, Calif., for the ceremony.

She was greeted in Polomka town hall by teary-eyed former comrades she had not seen for 50 years. US Ambassador to the United Nations Madeleine Albright also greeted Gulovich and commended her heroism.

Albright is in Slovakia for this weekend's commemoration of the Slovak national uprising, Europe's second-largest revolt against the Nazis. The largest was the Warsaw uprising of 1944.

"Time has not diminished the meaning of the acts of valor performed here," Albright said in unveiling a new memorial to the Americans captured near Polomka. She particularly noted Morton's role and said that he died "in pursuit of his calling and in quest for the truth."

Under Communist rule in Czechoslovakia, the uprising was painted as a pro-Soviet revolt.

Since communism fell in 1989, revising that version of history has proved difficult. It involves examining popular support for the wartime Nazi puppet regime headed by Josef Tiso, a Roman Catholic priest hanged for treason in 1947. Under Tiso, 70,000 Slovak Jews were sent to Nazi death camps.

But there is some nostalgia for Tiso's rule in this rural, heavily Roman Catholic country of 5.5 million. Until Czechoslovakia peacefully split on Jan. 1, 1993, Tiso's state was the only independent state Slovaks had known after hundreds of years of rule by Hungary and federation with the Czechs before and after World War II.

The Slovak national uprising began in late August 1944, after the Nazis returned to Slovakia to quell military action by Soviet-trained guerrillas parachuted into central Slovakia in July 1944.

Some 80,000 Slovaks took up arms against the Nazis and liberated downed Allied airmen from enemy prison camps.

Evacuating the airmen then became the cover for an ill-fated US intelligence mission to Slovakia to gather information about the Nazis and to assist the uprising.

Morton arrived with the second group of OSS men on Oct. 7, 1944. By the end of the month, the Nazis were closing in on the headquarters of the uprising in Banská Bystrica. The US mission, said Morton, were forced to flee into the surrounding mountains.

The uprising evaporated under Nazi pressure and for lack of promised Soviet support.

Morton and the OSS men trekked for two months through bitter cold and eight-foot (1.7 meter) snow before finding shelter in a mountain hut above Polomka. It was there they were captured hours after celebrating Christmas in 1944.

The Associated Press placed a plaque yesterday on the hut in memory of Morton, the only foreign correspondent executed by the Nazis.

Morton was the first foreign correspondent to interview Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, and Romania's King Michael when the pro-Nazi regime there collapsed.

Wisconsin tornadoes kill four, injure 30

BIG FLATS, Wis. (AP) — A tornado whipped through this small Wisconsin town, killing two people and crushing the municipal building "like a soda can," a National Guardsman said yesterday.

A second tornado further west took two more lives, including a 3-year-old girl.

A man and woman were found dead in the wreckage of a home near Big Flats in the central part

of the state. A tornado tore a 21-km-long, 7-km-wide swath through Adams County, said Frank Zernia, the county emergency government director. At least seven people were injured.

"There is so much damage, so much debris — insulation pulled out of houses, two-by-fours stuck into the ground," said Capt. Scott Meske, from the 40 National Guardsmen sent to the area.

Main street was a tangle of debris and trees snapped in half, he said.

Shirley Andersen, 58, looking at the wreckage of her trailer home yesterday morning, said the last thing she remembered was the lights going out and her husband reaching for a candle.

"And that was it. That fast. It was over," she said.

"We hit the floor. It seemed like a half a second later I raised

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION - Haifa Region

Lease offered on a Plot No. 38 for construction of industrial building, Industrial Zone, Haifa - Invitation to Tender 252/94/Het

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details of which are:

Urban Building Plan	Block	Parcel	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Area for Registration, %	Minimum Price, NIS
383/Het Pal 1400/Het Pal	10901	38	1,382	150	365,995

* Urban Building Plans 383/Het Pal and 1400/Het Pal show that a building of 50% per floor, 150% on three floors may be built, height up to 12 m., the total area for registration to be 2,073 sq.m.

** In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay fees and levies to Haifa Municipality, in accordance with the municipal bylaws.

† Not including VAT.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from Sept. 1, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Haifa Region, 13 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Haifa, ☎ (04) 355411, during regular working hours. The office will be closed on the eve of and intermediate days of festivals.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: November 2, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Jerusalem District

Lease offered on Plot No. 702 for construction of a commercial building, Yod Gimmel Quarter, Ashdod - Invitation to Tender 176/94/Yod Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area sq.m.	Total Construction Area, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS†
2015	1	702	2,908	1,850	2,168,930

* Urban Building Plan 30/Bet Mem/3 shows that a commercial center may be built. The types of business that may be established in the building are: cafe, pharmacy, supermarket, hairdressing establishment, clothing store, electronic appliances store, or small artisans' shops, e.g., tailor, shoemaker, etc. No business that constitutes a nuisance may be set up — all in accordance with the planning regulations. The maximum area for registration is 1,850 sq.m. on two floors, this comprising the main areas and service areas.

** The minimum price is the land and development costs.

† Not including VAT.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from September 1, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, at the Israel Lands Administration, 34 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem (12th floor), ☎ 02-254121, during regular working hours. The office will be closed on the eve of and intermediate days of festivals.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: November 3, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Southern Region

Lease offered on Plot No. 600 for the construction of commercial building, Mitzpeh Ramon - Invitation to Tender 191/94/Bet Shin

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details and building possibilities of which are:

Urban Building Plan	Plot	Approx. Area sq.m.	Total construction area, sq.m.†	Minimum Price NIS†
3/43/Bet Mem/27	600	1,257	625	92,990

* Urban Building Plan 3/43/Bet Mem/27 shows that an industrial building, the main area of which is to have an area corresponding to a building percentage of 40, may be built, this including one gallery floor and service areas corresponding to 10% — all this in addition to a parking area, in accordance with the planning regulations.

** The minimum price for the land includes the development costs.

† Not including VAT.

†† Including service areas.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from March 23, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Jerusalem District

Lease offered on Plot No. 16 for construction of building for workshops, Kiryat Ekron - Invitation to Tender 190/94/Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Area for Registration, %	Minimum Price, NIS†
3800	106	16	878	40	155,640

* Urban Building Plan 30/Bet Mem/3 shows that a commercial center may be built. The types of business that may be established in the building are: cafe, pharmacy, supermarket, hairdressing establishment, clothing store, electronic appliances store, or small artisans' shops, e.g., tailor, shoemaker, etc. No business that constitutes a nuisance may be set up — all in accordance with the planning regulations. The maximum area for registration is 1,850 sq.m. on two floors, this comprising the main areas and service areas.

** The minimum price is the land and development costs.

† Not including VAT.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from September 1, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, at the Israel Lands Administration, 34 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem (12th floor), ☎ 02-254121, during regular working hours. The office will be closed on the eve of and intermediate days of festivals.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: November 3, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Central Region

Lease offered on 2 plots for construction of buildings for industry and workshops, Ra'anana Industrial Zone

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Tender	Block	Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Area for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS
253/94/Mem	7656	265	253	1,187	1,244	1,002,537
254/94/Mem	7656	263	254	1,351	1,621	1,104,501

* Urban Building Plans 62/1/Resh Ayin, 285/1/Resh Ayin and Alef/285/1/Resh Ayin show that the area is zoned as industrial, and that a 3-floor building may be erected on each plot, building percentage 40 per floor, total of 120% for the plot, including balcony floors.

** Bids should be for the land only. In addition to the payment for the land, the successful bidder will be required to pay Ra'anana Municipality the development costs, in the form of fees and levies, in accordance with the Municipality's bylaws.

The successful bidder will also be required to pay the cost of parcelation, as detailed in the tender documents.

† Not including VAT.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from September 1, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Central Region, 88 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv, ☎ 03-5638383, during regular working hours. The office will be closed on the eve of and intermediate days of festivals.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: November 2, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

The Jerusalem
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Not the average tour guide

FILM REVIEW
ADINA HOFFMAN

DEAR DIARY (Caro Diario)

Directed and written by Nanni Moretti.
Hebrew title: *Havuman shel Nanni Moretti*. 100 minutes. Italian dialogue. Hebrew subtitles (no English). Not recommended for children.

With Nanni Moretti, Renato Carpentieri, Antonio Neuwiller and Carlo Mazzacurati.

A cinematic sketch-pad of sorts, Nanni Moretti's *Dear Diary* gives us, among other delightfully doodled scraps, a meandering scooter tour of the director's favorite Roman neighborhoods.

In the opening section, called simply "Vespa," we follow behind Italy's most promising young filmmaker as he scoots past the banks of vibrant bougainvillea, tightly parked small cars, mustard-painted stucco facades, whitewashed housing projects, and apartment buildings whose bright geometric stairwells look as if they were designed by Mondrian.

It's a half-lyric, half-comic sight to watch Moretti cruise these boulevards. With his beard, droopy features and globular white crash helmet, he seems a goofy candidate to spread his scent across the city that has long been the indisputable movie domain of Rossellini and Fellini.

But Moretti hardly seems fazed by the imposing shadows of such great directors. Neither does he move right through these familiar cityscapes with the self-deprecating ease of class clown turned tour guide. He's paying tribute to his

movie forebears is just one aspect of Moretti's intricate attitude toward the Southern Italian landscape - and life.

Like all good tour guides, he never stares passively at what surrounds him, but talks back to the buildings, peeks around corners, uses each crooked curbside as an excuse to unfurl the street map of his own sensibility.

So his scooter ride becomes the chronicle of a conversation between "a wonderful 40-year-old guy" (his words) and a rich array of architectural styles, human types, and fragments of popular culture.

This nonadventure story is divided into three thematically structured sections. In the second part, "Islands," Moretti travels with a scholarly friend to the islands off Sicily, where he's frustrated in his search for a quiet place to work on a new screenplay (shades of *8 1/2*).

"Doctors" charts the director's attempts to obtain a diagnosis for his horrible itching disease. Each third is, in its way, comic and quite astute. With no unwieldy conceptual axe to grind or plot to plod through, *Dear Diary* has a loose, conversational quality. This is all the more impressive when you stop to consider that Moretti's true subject is nothing less than the tremendous weight of Western civilization as it sits on the shoulders of one self-conscious artist at the close of the 20th century.

Mind you, his approach is so light and carbonated you're unlikely to notice what has hit you. This is part of the film's terrific cleverness, since Moretti's seeming frivolity, his compulsive need to deflate grand emotion, is the



In Nanni Moretti's 'Dear Diary,' the true subject is nothing less than the tremendous weight of Western civilization.

very way he handles this impossible burden.

His escapades tend to take the less-than-Homeric form of a mid-summer trip to the movies to watch *Henry*, *Portrait of a Serial Killer*, or a humiliating chance encounter with his idol, the American actress Jennifer Beals, who starred in the trash classic *Flashdance*.

In keeping with his puckish approach to real life, Moretti loves to toy with the border between staged events and spontaneity. His free-form meandering is no doubt more choreographed than it first appears, though this is part of

the film's off-center surprise. We're never quite sure when he's being "himself" or when he's acting.

If he happens upon couples dancing the mamba, he'll stop to ogle and wiggle. When he finds a soccer ball lying in a playground, he's liable to kick it around.

These moments are compelling not because of their relative documentary quality, but because the director's genuinely happy personality pervades throughout.

He usually handles darker sentiment with the same careful tone. In one of the most powerful scenes, the camera traces Moretti's pilgrimage past the chalky beach towns and lengths of chicken wire that lead to the place where director Pier Paolo Pasolini was murdered.

Keith Jarrett's stormy piano chords accompany the muted image of Moretti's back, bent over the handlebars of his scooter.

As he coasts past the ramshackle oceanfront huts and ragged meadows, the music provides the only obvious drama. All the rest is implied.

The only disappointment in this otherwise inspired film comes toward the end, as Moretti wrestles with his illness.

Instead of unleashing the marvelous emotional ambivalence that pervaded the Pasolini sequence, among others, he opts for a thinner and slightly more predictable form of black humor: a Kafkaesque trip through the medical bureaucracy where he's prescribed dozens of ineffective medications, and pronounced allergic to 32 different foods.

No doubt, terror played a large part in Moretti's choice to make a big joke of his own mortality. Faced with the thought of imminent death, it makes sense to cling to such familiar, funny ground.

Journey into the private side of rock legend Joplin

MARGARET KATZ
DENVER

DURING her play's five-week run in Denver, Laura Joplin attended 15 performances, watching audience reactions and listening to comments made at intermission.

Before that, she spent five years working on the book by the same name, *Love, Janis*, about her sister, Janis Joplin, the rock legend who died of an overdose of heroin in 1970, at the age of 27.

"I keep thinking, well, that's done," Laura Joplin says. "But it's never done."

Her sunny Denver house is decorated with pictures of her daughter, glass art by her brother and paintings by her sister, Janis.

Laura Joplin grew up in Port Arthur, Texas, and was 17 years old when her sister left home. She has lived in Denver for 18 years.

Joplin has a Ph.D. in education, but has spent most of her working time since her daughter's birth managing Janis's estate and writing *Love, Janis*, a biography about her sister published in 1992.

If anything, it seems as though engaging with her sister's short life so intensely these past seven years has made Janis's life and times more vivid for Laura, instead of laying it to rest.

Janis Joplin left her home in Port Arthur when Laura was a junior in high school.

She headed to California, where she burst onto the musical scene following a performance at the Monterey Pop Festival in 1967.

Some of her biggest hits included *Piece of My Heart*, *Try (Just a Little Bit Harder)*, *Cry Baby* and *Get It While You Can*.

Since her death, Janis Joplin has become a legend, one of the live-band, die-young '60s rock icons like Jimi Hendrix and Jim Morrison. Hendrix died only weeks before Joplin, also of a drug overdose.

"People look [at the 1960s] and say, 'I'm glad that's over.' It's not over," Laura says.

She recalls a trip to California with her family after Janis's Monterey performance, which had been written up in the national news magazines.

"We got there and realized there's a whole new world out there, a new energy," Laura says. But far from being over, the "new world" of the '60s and many of its lessons are still intact, she believes. Among them, she says, are feminism and lessons in peace, collective decision-making and education - all concepts and ideals the American culture has begun a retrospective of in recent years.

Also far from over was Laura's need to explore the person behind the legend of Janis Joplin.

"It was time for me to look back, just like our culture is looking back at the '60s," Laura says.

HER DECISION to write the book was not a momentous one, Laura recalls. It began at a January 1988 ceremony in Port Arthur to honor local musicians, among them her sister.

The event drew huge crowds, which came by the busload from as far as Canada to pay tribute to a woman who had nothing nice to say about her hometown when she was alive.

When asked about the project of writing the book, Laura has one word to sum it up: "Long."

"No matter how much research you do, you always want to do more," she says. "Initially, I thought, 'I was there.' But you don't remember. I had impressions and memories and feelings."

Her memories were a good base, she says, but required much fleshing out.

Once the book was done, Laura pushed for it to be turned into a play. The play closed at the end of May after five weeks of good reviews and record-breaking attendance.

"People are fans of Janis's for various reasons, and for whatever reason, the show brought it back and allowed them to revisit," Laura says. "I wanted people to re-appreciate her music. I wanted people to learn something about her as a person."

The play served both goals, with Janis played by two actresses. One sang and performed, portraying the public person. Another actress portrayed the private Janis - sometimes scared, sometimes depressed, but always bubbling with intelligence and energy.



Laura Joplin sits in her living room surrounded by memorabilia of her rock-legend sister. She has written a book as well as a play about her sister called 'Love, Janis.'

Laura enjoyed watching those who attended.

"There were a number of families," she says. "There were people who are young and hip today bringing their parents, and there were people who went through the

'60s who would bring their kids or their parents and say, 'Can't you see, finally?'"

Laura hopes the play, which she is working to bring to other cities, will strike the same chord it did with audiences in Denver. They

Leonti Wolf explores his musical family tree

HELEN KAYE

JUST before he immigrated to Israel in 1990, conductor Leonti Wolf discovered where his musical genes came from, and why the family settled in Novosibirsk.

"My great-grandfather Avigdor and his two brothers were musicians in the czar's army," he says. "We don't know what instrument they played. In the papers my aunt showed me, it just says 'conductor.' [After the army] they settled in Siberia and the Wolfs have lived there ever since."

Wolf, 38, chose Israel over the proffered post of music director of the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet where he'd been a conductor for a year.

Now he is rehearsing singers and musicians for the September 10 debut of the Israel Chamber Opera at the Haifa Theater with Menotti's *The Consul*. The two-hour opera tells the story of ordinary people who are seeking escape to freedom but find their way blocked by labyrinths of red tape.

"He's a living classicist," says Wolf enthusiastically of the contemporary Italian composer, and speaks of stylistic comparisons to Shostakovich, Mussorgsky and Puccini. "And why can't there be?" he asks rhetorically. "We're all standing on the shoulders of previous generations."

(LOGON) in the winter of 1990-91, was his first meeting with 19th-century English opera. He tackled the opera with his characteristic verve, gusto and precision.

Wolf's round, cheerful face and brown eyes soften the impact of tousled black hair and a black beard. He swoops at things, giving the old upright piano in the Beersheba rehearsal hall the surprise of its life with a clarion rendition of *Dixie*.

He's attacked living in Israel much the same way. He speaks a fairly fluent Hebrew. Since 1992 he has been music director of the Gittit Choir in Haifa where he settled with his singer wife, Galina, and their son, Arthur. He was LOGON's music director until this year, and recently he was named director of the Noam Choir in Rishon LeZion.

Directing amateurs and choirs is a comedown for a musician who has more than 650 opera performances under his baton, but Wolf does not complain. Like many immigrant colleagues from the former USSR who are more than rank and file, he has experienced mostly indifference from the musical establishment. He has guest conducted at the Haifa Symphony, and the New Israeli Opera let him play the harpsichord and serve as assistant conductor for a production. But that's as far as it went.

"It's very difficult here," Wolf

says, "but I think that [to get anywhere] you really have to pester people and I don't like to do that."

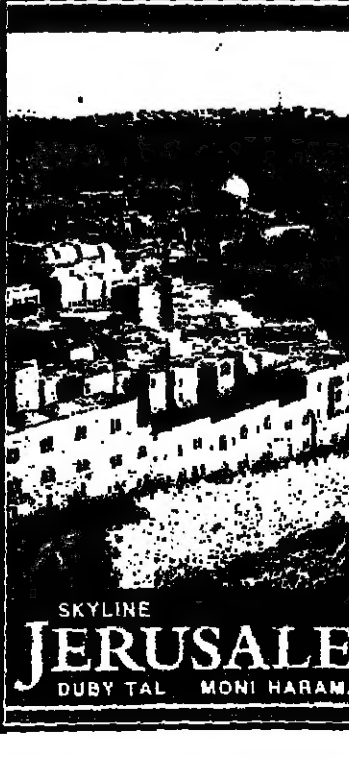
In 1985, at 29, he was the youngest musical director in the USSR and the youngest member of conductor Yuri Temirkanov's master class in Leningrad. The only musi-

cian in his family, he had wanted to be a conductor since he was 15, perhaps because by then he was already spending more time at the opera than at home.

The opera hired him as a choir conductor in 1976 while he was still a student at the Novosibirsk Conservatory, and in 1990 hired him back as a conductor. In between he had taught and conducted all over Siberia.

Veteran actor and Consul director Shimon Israeli, who with Wolf co-founded the Chamber Opera, calls him a superb musician who is "much better than I even imagined."

The Chamber Opera is an idea whose time has come "because it doesn't need huge sets or casts and so it doesn't cost as much."



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Not Kirk, not Michael, but Eric

SUSANNAH HERBERT
EDINBURGH

ASPIRING comedian Eric Douglas says he is suffering because of his famous family. His father is the veteran actor Kirk Douglas and his brother is the Oscar-winning Michael.

The lesser-known Douglas cannot get a booking at a high-profile Edinburgh Fringe venue for what he calls his "high-energy, funny, innovative, quick-thinking and intellectual" brand of comedy.

"It's like everyone is against me because I'm Kirk's son and Michael's brother," Eric Douglas says. "They're prejudiced. It's the only explanation."

The 32-year-old son of *Spartacus* and the half-brother of *Gordon Gekko* arrived in Edinburgh last week with big dreams and a fat file of contacts labeled "Scottland" (sic). It took less than a day for the dreams to fade: first the airport lost his luggage, then a booking at The Gilded Balloon - the Edinburgh Fringe's answer to The Comedy Store - fell through.

Now he is pacing the rainy streets with a baseball cap over his strangely familiar face to avoid the stares of passers-by.

"I can't ignore who I am, so I make a few jokes about it. Like, my number plate in Los Angeles reads: NO CLEFT," he says, pointing at his dimple-free chin in a reference to his father's most famous feature.

"And I tell people that I have problems with all my dates: every girl seems to have a rabbit... or a fondness for sharp knives." Even Eric Douglas's experience - Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, eight movies, five television appearances, gigs at New York's tough comedy clubs and a spell as the national spokesman for Natural Gas - has cut no ice.

William Burdett-Coutts of the Assembly Rooms has no room for Eric Douglas's show. Karen Koren of the Gilded Balloon considers him "too pushy" and refuses to meet him. "We've got an audience here to consider. I'm not putting people on my stage to die before a crowd," she says.

"He wasn't promised anything," Koren says. It's not that he is who he is. It's just that celebrities have to stand on their own feet here. Pele's daughter is in one of my shows, but she's not here as Pele's daughter, she's here as an actress. This guy is using his family - and he's not funny."

Koren recently let the American husband of the singer Ute Lemper on stage. "He just stood up and opened his act with 'Hi, I'm an American.' He was off stage in minutes."

Undaunted, Eric Douglas has unpaid late-night gigs lined up at the Fringe Club on Friday and Saturday. He says: "I'm not down. Life is full of frustrations. If people have a problem about who I am, that's their problem."

(The Daily Telegraph)

Abu Ghosh Festival

HELEN KAYE

MOZART'S *Requiem*, the *Ode to Queen Mary* by Henry Purcell and the world premiere of *Siabab Mafer* by Israeli composer Michael Wolpe are among the headlines at the Succot Abu Ghosh Music Festival from September 23 to 27.

Performers at the 15 concerts held in Kiryat Ye'arim and Abu Ghosh churches include the Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra and choir and Poland's Cappella Gedanensis (Gdansk). Tickets from NIS 39 to NIS 70 are on sale. Hurry, they go fast.

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Arafat's reaction

To say that Yasser Arafat's reaction to the terrorist murder of two Israeli workers in Ramle is offensive is an egregious understatement. The murderers left an inscription "Hamas" at the scene of the crime, and Izzadin al Kassam, the Hamas military arm, claimed responsibility for the deed and announced it was a third in a series of retaliations for the Hebron massacre. The Palestinian Authority's own "minister of information" Yasser Abed Rabbo denounced the killings and urged the Palestinian Police to apprehend the culprits.

Yet Arafat declared yesterday that the killings were nothing but a result of a dispute between workers which ended in violence. One assumes that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was trying hard to restrain himself when he characterized the statement as "sheer nonsense." He must have feared that had he said what he really felt, the peace process would collapse.

Arafat's ability to blithely, deliberately and consciously lie without batting an eye is nothing short of breathtaking. It recalls the infinite boldness and stupendous gall of the lies depicted by Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels. In some kind of instinctive way Arafat seems to know not only that he can get away with such lies, but that Goebbels knew what he was saying when he maintained that the bigger the lie, the more

likely it is to be believed.

The wonder is not that Arafat keeps on lying—he has been doing it effectively for many years—but that the international community continues to believe a man who once claimed before a gathering of the world press that the imprint of an ancient Judean coin on a modern Israeli coin was Israel's expansion map. Even more astonishing is that Israeli government leaders, who particularly in this century should know better, believe him when he says he will combat terrorism and cancel the PLO Covenant. The last time he mentioned the Covenant, as government officials may remember, was when he committed himself to convening the Palestine National Council for that purpose in August. He still has two days to go.

It may be wiser to pay close attention to what his "foreign minister" Farouk Kaddoumi said yesterday. Not that Kaddoumi eschews lies: he once told the United Nations Forum that Leon Klinghoffer was killed by his wife for the insurance money. But yesterday, sounding more truthful, he said that the Covenant can only be cancelled when a Palestinian state with Jerusalem its capital is recognized by Israel.

On second thought, this too is probably a lie. Once a Palestinian state is established it is doubtful indeed that it will deem it necessary to cancel the Covenant.

The tax tempest

It is now less than two weeks since the government announced the imposition of a tax on stock-market profits, and only a week since the resultant earthquake hit the stock market. Yet the calm that returned to the market within a day or so of the initial tremor seems to prevail, and the prospect of after-shocks seems slim.

Two explanations have been offered for the nation's ability to take the government's move in stride. One has it simply that the market has been able to digest the new reality without major dyspepsia. The other has investors believing that the government is going to back down and withdraw the tax proposal.

That people are confused is hardly surprising. The tax, as originally presented, was perceived as flawed and unjust, because it taxed profits without allowing the offsetting of losses. Last week's cabinet meeting made the offsetting of losses an option, but those who choose it will have to pay a higher tax rate. But once changes are introduced, speculation inexorably follows over what further changes will be made.

What may have upset investors more than the substance of the proposals was the picture the whole episode presented of the way economic policy is made. The Treasury's concern over a leak was understandable. But, as one commentator put it, secrecy became an end in itself, even if it meant an inadequate result. Such stories as the report that the income tax commissioner had to submit a five-page draft proposal written in his own hand to avoid leaks has done the government's credibility no good.

Another problem was the way the proposal was explained. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was reported to have been sold on it as an anti-inflationary measure. But in fact, while the Treasury and Bank of Israel explained it as having some anti-inflationary effects, they said it was primarily part of a general package, whose main objective is to lower other taxes.

The social justice of the tax was also pointed out, but at no point was one overriding agenda or objective communicated. Had it been, perhaps the reaction would have been different. Many find the free electricity Israel Electric Company employees receive, or the cheap water farmers get, far more objectionable than a modest tax on stock market profits. But the government, which could have sold the idea effectively and painlessly, did a poor sales job.

Rabin must bear a good part of the responsibility for this. His "we don't have to tell the whole truth about taxes" remark jarred even his greatest admirers. Delivered as an explanation for his reneging on a pledge not to tax the stock market—made only two months earlier—it was an unmitigated disaster, a classic case of the apology being worse than the offense.

If anyone has come out of the affair unscathed, it is Bank of Israel Governor Jacob Frenkel. His warnings against inflationary trends, delivered with admirable consistency for over a year, have been far more relevant to what truly threatens the Israeli economy than anything the Treasury has done. It must be hoped that his advice and recommendations will be scrupulously heeded.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NORTHERN IRELAND

Sir, — Your editorial, "The Sting in Empire's Tail" (August 16), in which you attacked apparent British hypocrisy in condemning Israel's treatment of the Palestinians whilst pursuing, in your analysis, a policy of colonialist repression in Northern Ireland, was both inaccurate and detrimental to Israel. If Britain is to be seen as blind to the fruitlessness of trying to cow another nation, then you only invite your readers, whether possessed of the values of perfidious Albion or not, to think of Israel's presence in Judea and Samaria as occupation too.

What is more, your attempt to lay the blame at Britain's door for "igniting the blaze that still rages" in Northern Ireland is undermined by your disregard for accuracy and your disinclination to tackle certain, rather crucial, issues. Firstly, James Callaghan was Britain's home secretary when the decision to send the troops in 25 years ago was made. Whatever the insights which what you called his "Irish descent" gave him, it was ultimately the responsibility of the actual prime minister at the time, Harold Wilson.

More importantly, what your editorial claimed to be one of the main causes of Catholic nationalist discontent, "the denial of one person, one vote in the great British democracy," is a fallacy. Northern Irish local government operated a property tax up until the early '70s that disenfranchised those who didn't either own or rent property — and thus didn't contribute to the cost of local services —

FAWNING INTERVIEW

Sir, — The fawning interview with Imtiaz Wazir, "widow of the most prominent martyr in the Palestinian gallery" (offered without comment, irony or inverted commas) is nauseating ("No. 1 woman in Gaza fights new battles" by Judith Colp Rubin, August 12).

Peace would be very nice and we Israelis, at least, deeply desire it. But its tentative beginning should not so sturdily us with gratitude that amnesia replaces self respect.

The photogenic Mrs. Wazir not only mourns, but defies her late husband, Abu Jihad, whom wicked Israelis are said to have "slain" in Tunis. One press on a computer button at the Jerusalem Post archives would have given Mrs. Rubin the following:

"As commander of the Fatah's so-called 'Western Sector apparatus,' he was responsible for planning terror attacks in Israel and the territories. Among these were:

- the Negev bus attack earlier this year;
- the coastal road massacre in 1978;
- the attack on the Savoy Hotel in 1975;
- the takeover of the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok in 1972."

ARLINE MILLER
Jerusalem.

The article says: "Abu Jihad was responsible for planning terrorist attacks against Israelis during the 1970s and 1980s." — Ed. J.P.

OPINION

DARAWSE: "THE ONLY DINES SUFFERING FROM THE SANCTIONS ARE IRAQ'S BABIES..."



A way that gets results

UNTIL the early 1970s, Israel's quietest and safest border was the one it shared with Lebanon. Idyllic peace reigned along that border, despite the absence of formal relations with Beirut.

The accepted view at the time was: "We don't know which Arab country will be the first to sign a peace treaty with Israel — but we're sure the second will be Lebanon."

The expulsion of the PLO from Jordan and its loss of the Jordanian border as a launching point for the armed Palestinian struggle against Israel forced the Palestinians to set up their bases in southern Lebanon and turn the border into an arena of confrontation. This Palestinian strategy not only changed the atmosphere of a quiet border overnight; it also brought catastrophe to the whole of Lebanon.

More than 20 years have passed, and things are changing once again. It's time we reevaluated our policy in Lebanon.

First: Israel has never had any territorial claims vis-à-vis Lebanon. Despite a prolonged IDF presence in southern Lebanon, Israel has been careful not to establish even a single settlement in the area. Our only expectation is that Lebanon will not interfere with the flow of the waters of the Hasbani River into the drainage basin of the sources of the Jordan River.

Second: no one claims that Lebanon is part of our heritage, or that it contains sites holy to the Jews.

Israeli policy as regards Lebanon has two main goals:

SHLOMO GAZIT

The government has the right intentions with regard to Lebanon, but is taking the wrong approach

There has been a change for the better in the international climate and in the Middle East. The question is: How will this influence the various factors that impact on bilateral relations between Israel and Lebanon?

We are in a period of intense negotiations; and the peace process is proceeding vigorously.

Lebanon's civil war has been over for several years now. The regime is increasingly stable, and the Beirut government is sincerely trying to break up the militias and impose its rule over the entire country.

Isn't there a chance that the Lebanese government will be capable of ensuring calm on its

southern border?

Key Hizbullah people insist that they have no interest in operating inside Israeli territory. Their goals, they say, are limited to freeing the southern part of their state. Can't some credibility be given to what they say?

Israel has tied solving the Lebanon problem to its negotiations with Damascus. Is this approach correct? Does it serve us, or the Syrians?

The government, it would seem, recognizes that things have changed. Its declarations about a willingness to evacuate the security zone in southern Lebanon bear testimony to this. Still, Israel is transmitting the message in the wrong way, undermining its own interests.

While one might understand Israel talking about leaving Lebanon on a trial basis, this just isn't the way to talk to a foreign government.

That caustic statement about "leaving the security zone only after Lebanon has proved, over a six-month period, that it can fulfill its commitments" is simply insulting. It's arrogant and demeaning, and unacceptable in the context of relations between sovereign countries.

What we need today isn't just a reassessment of the situation. We need the kind of leadership that brings results.

The writer, a former head of military intelligence, is a senior research fellow at the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies of Tel Aviv University.

Let those US rabbis speak

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

and the PLO waking up to reality. The war led to Israeli recognition of the PLO as the main factor it had to contend with — first on the battlefield, then in secret direct contacts, and finally at the negotiating table — before a more general peace became possible.

Israel's policy on the PLO will stand or fall on its own merits, and not because some oppose it

In Lebanon, we waged a war against the PLO; we then negotiated with the PLO for the release of our prisoners, while making a deliberate decision not to kill Arafat, even though we had him within firing range. Eleven years later, we took the next inevitable step.

THE AMERICAN rabbis are also right — and wrong. They too will discover that even though what they most fear will happen — Israel withdrawing from most of the territories of Eretz Yisrael it occupied in 1967 and handing them over to the Palestinians under the leadership of the PLO — the move will, on balance, be more of a blessing than a curse.

And if they are intellectually

honest, sooner or later they will admit their evaluation was wrong.

A former senior Likud minister recently admitted to me: "So far, the results [of the government's peace moves] aren't too bad." Unless something goes terribly wrong along the way, others will undoubtedly come to feel as he does.

But until that happens, we shouldn't try to silence the opponents of the government's policy, call them traitors or try to impose a false unity on them. The age of Bolshevism is over, not only in Russia, but among the Jewish people as well. If true unity exists — fine. If it doesn't, we can contend with the views of the minority, in Israel and in the US.

Israel's policy in Lebanon didn't fail because there were Israelis and Jews in the US who objected to it, and said so. It failed because it was wrong, impossible.

Today also, Israel's policy on the PLO will stand or fall on its merits — and not because three organizations of American Orthodox rabbis, encouraged by some Israeli colleagues from the extreme right, oppose it.

According to all opinion polls, the silent majority within the American Jewish community overwhelmingly supports the government's peace policy.

The correct answer to the rabbis is to try and get as many members of that majority as possible to speak out publicly.

And if they don't? It'll be a shame, but no more.

The writer, a political scientist, is a member of the Labor Party Central Committee.

POSTSCRIPTS

WHEN SEVEN-year-old Kenneth Yeginski was struggling against a big rottweiler that had a hold on his neck, he knew what to do.

He kicked the dog in the neck, using the same technique he'd learned in studying ta kwon do for the past year.

Thanks to his timely kick, the freckled, red-haired first-grader was around to tell the story of a harrowing attack.

"I was scared, but I didn't show it," he said at Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn. "The dog jumped on me. He started biting on my neck. Then I kicked him in the neck. Then I went in the house for ice."

Ken was bitten severely on the neck not far from the jugular vein, on his right ear and chin. A plastic surgeon said it was the worst bite he'd ever seen.

Congress, go home

CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

HEALTH care reform in the US has by now degenerated to such a point that the choice is no longer left vs. right, but good government vs. bad.

There is no possible justification, ideological or otherwise, for reforming one-sixth of the economy, almost \$1 trillion worth of intricate transactions involving millions of players and thousands of parts, on the back of an envelope in a frenzy of late-night horse-trading.

Attempts to bend and stretch and mold and merge the warring health plans floating through Congress in search of some hybrid that can buy off enough special interests and summon 51 votes in the Senate have terrified even the most ardent health-care advocates.

This is no way to do reform. In a column last month, I warned of the impending collapse of the free vaccination program the Clintons had launched last year in a heavily publicized preview of Clintoncare. This week it did collapse. The administration finally abandoned its plan to take over distribution of a third of the nation's vaccine supply by shipping it out of a government warehouse in New Jersey.

This manic rush toward US health reform can't lead to anything healthy

In this case, as Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.) explained, "a fairly simple law, designed to benefit a relatively small group of uninsured children, was transformed into a bureaucratic nightmare that put the safety and availability of a third of our nation's vaccine supply at risk." Imagine what happens when a monstrously complicated law, designed to benefit a large group of uninsured — and remake the whole system, to boot — is enacted.

OR CONSIDER the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act, another small corner of health-care Congress set out to improve in 1988. That bill had a nifty new drug benefit for the elderly that the Congressional Budget Office estimated would cost \$5.7 billion annually. A year later, the estimate more than doubled. Another goody — the skilled nursing care benefit — was estimated at \$2.1 billion. A year later, the estimate sextupled to \$13.5 billion.

The elderly, who were to bear the brunt of these costs with higher taxes, rebelled. The bill was repealed.

When enacted in 1965, Medicare was supposed to cost \$1 billion a year. It now costs over \$80 billion. Part A (hospital insurance) of Medicare was supposed to cost \$9 billion in 1990. It cost \$67 billion.

Now we are getting last-minute patchwork plans coming out of hideaway Senate offices — "Chafee," soon "Chafee-Mitchell," then "Gephardt-Chafee-Mitchell" — that one day are said to add \$300 billion of debt and the next day are found miraculously to save \$100 billion.

Everyone knows the numbers are phony — not by intent, but because they project the interactions of a system too vast and tangled to yield anything but wild guesses.

That is what happens when, as Congressional Budget Office director Robert Reischauer puts it, "Congress is trying to make changes that are more complex than anything Congress or the executive branch has considered... probably since the founding of the nation."

Imprecision, underestimates, unintended consequences would be reason for hesitation even if the country knew what kind of health-care reform it wanted. But after two years of debate there is nothing approaching a national consensus for a major restructuring of the system, let alone for any particular restructuring.

The current manic rush to find some connection that can squeal through both houses in time for campaign use in November is bad government at its worst.

The American health-care system is too complex and too entwined with entrenched interests to be rationally reformed in one fell swoop. Certainly not a swoop hastily executed to meet the election-year needs of incumbent congressmen and a wounded president.

A clean, lean bill cannot possibly be improvised by legislators eager for a Labor Day holiday and the start of the '94 campaign.

It is time to stop, take health care to the voters, then come back and do it next year with more order and less hubris.

"Does anything ever work out in August?" asks Sen. Pat Moynihan. "You know, the French take August off. Maybe they know something." Congress, go home.

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The Nation

Interior Secretary Endures Storms From All Directions

By TIMOTHY EGAN

SEATTLE
Interior Secretary BRUCE BABBITT has been fighting forest fires this summer, donning a yellow fireproof shirt and taking up a shovel in hot spots from the Colorado Rockies to the Washington Cascades. He says he enjoys staring down a wall of flames.

Fires may actually be a relief compared with the heat Mr. Babbitt has faced from the two extremes in the debate over how to manage nearly 500 million acres of public land. In Wyoming last month, Mr. Babbitt surprised opponents when he showed up at a barbecue and ranchers' rally against his policies. Beef was on the spit, but the grill was hottest under Mr. Babbitt. Speaker after speaker ridiculed the 56-year-old Interior Secretary. Through it all, he chatted and swapped stories with the crowd, as if he were just another cowboy.

On the other side of the land-use divide, some environmental leaders say they have all but given up on Mr. Babbitt, calling him the kind of names that seldom find their way into organic farm monthlies. The man whom the Wilderness Society heralded as "our Babe Ruth" when he was appointed last year is now viewed by some members as something closer to Bob Uecker.

Mr. Babbitt, a third-generation Westerner from a prominent Arizona ranching family, says he relishes the heat. Recently, after four hours' give-and-take with Western senators who are fighting to hold on to century-old subsidies for mining, grazing and timber interests, he came away looking refreshed. "I love it," said Mr. Babbitt, who picked up part of his debating skills from the priests at the University of Notre Dame, where he was student body president. "Bring 'em on."

But if Mr. Babbitt remains unbloodied in his fight to change the way America's vast public domain is managed, some of his major policy initiatives are in tatters. He came into office vowing that 1993 will be the year of reform on public lands.

Yet his plan to raise grazing fees paid by the

In a post of conflict, Babbitt finds plenty. His critics have never liked him. Now some of his friends are angry.

ranchers who run livestock over 280 million acres of public land was stymied first in the Senate, where it was filibustered to death, and later in the West, where vocal and occasionally militant opponents packed hearings run by their allies in the Senate. A small increase in grazing fees, barely above the level paid 15 years ago, will go into effect next year, Mr. Babbitt now says.

But this is not enough for people who waited through 12 years of Republican administrations to get some changes in the grazing policies. "The year of public land reform turned into the year of public land retreat," said Jeff DeBonis, the head of a group of Federal employees who favor more environmental changes in the agencies that govern Federal land.

Mr. Babbitt made a big splash in trying to end the 1872 mining law, which allows companies to take billions of dollars in gold and silver from public lands without paying anything in royalties. The law's biggest beneficiaries are foreign-owned companies, which dominate mining in the United States. But a bill to overhaul the law, passed by a 3-to-1 ratio in the House, is now stalled in the Senate, where some Westerners have again threatened to filibuster.

His biggest fight, over reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act, will come next year. Mr. Babbitt has recently appeared at press conferences with the leaders of the timber and sugar industries, heralding their cooperation in his effort to show that saving creatures in peril is not the Rush Limbaugh nightmare its opponents



Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt suited up with firefighters near Truckee, Calif., earlier this month.

describe. But courting the business leaders may not be enough to stave off a run at the act, which is considered the most powerful environmental law on the books.

"Babbitt made a real blunder in trying to take on the grazing, mining and timber industries all at once," said Phil Hocker, head of the Mineral Policy Center, which tracks mining. "So now the Republicans see this as a way to score political points against the Democrats."

Western senators, emboldened by the success in stalling grazing and mining reforms, say Mr. Babbitt is conducting "a war on the West," and that the Democrats will pay dearly for it in the next Presidential election. Mr. Clinton took 7 of the 11 Western states in 1992.

The vast majority of Westerners, says Mr. Babbitt, are with him, and he points to polls showing that in most Western states up to 80 percent of the people want mining and grazing laws to change. Ranchers and mining employees make up less than 1 percent of all workers in the West, and he says they have painted a distorted picture of what he is trying to do. Indeed, opponents are

hard-pressed to point to a single thing he has accomplished which is directly hurting them.

Just as James G. Watt helped to galvanize the environmental movement against him when he was Ronald Reagan's Interior Secretary, Mr. Babbitt is a fund-raising draw for the extraction industries.

"Babbitt is helping us raise a lot of money," said Barbara Grannell, the director of People for the West, a group supported by mining, ranching and logging interests. "What Bruce Babbitt is about is control. He's trying to control how people use the land and water."

Environmentalists are in a deep funk. "There is a good chance he has lost control of the agenda," said Jon Roush, president of the Wilderness Society. "The people who oppose him are people who want it all, and they are accustomed to getting it all."

The same criticism has been made of environmentalists, who tend to desert political leaders at the first sign of compromise. Supporters of Mr. Babbitt say he has had little, if any, help from President Clinton, who early on traded away a stiff grazing-fee increase to win Senate votes on his economic policies. Twice, the President has dangled Mr. Babbitt's name as a possible Supreme Court nominee, but has made few other public mentions of him or his efforts.

Casualties of Office

The job itself has inherent conflicts, and a high casualty rate. One long-ago Interior Secretary collapsed of a nervous breakdown 13 days into the job, and another, Albert Fall, was convicted in the 1920's Teapot Dome scandal of accepting a bribe to lease an oil reserve and was sentenced to prison.

Mr. Babbitt may be most effective from the bully pulpit, using the same tool that one of his conservationist heroes, Teddy Roosevelt, used. He has made strong speeches about national parks, saving wild places such as the California desert and keeping the Federal Government out of the dam-building business.

"Under my watch, the National Park Service is not going to be in the hotel business," he said earlier this summer, siding with critics who feel the parks have become too cluttered by commercial establishments. He recently evoked Teddy Roosevelt, saying a supporter had urged him to do what Roosevelt did in 1907, when he infuriated the timber industry by creating large forest reserves. One goal which Mr. Babbitt may actually be able to reach is a bit more modest. He says, simply, that he is determined to become one of the first Interior Secretaries to finish a four-year term.

A 'Victory' Over Crime, in Political Terms



Stephen Crowley/The New York Times



David Scott/The New York Times

The partisan tug-of-war on the crime bill ended with a grueling week of late nights. At left, the House Judiciary Committee chairman, Jack Brooks, lost the \$10 million criminal justice center he intended for his Texas district. Above, George Stephanopoulos, senior adviser to President Clinton, emerged from a meeting. Below, Republican Senator John Chafee left the Capitol after joining Democrats on a key procedural vote. Bottom left, Representative Charles E. Schumer, top, and Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. discussed strategy. Bottom, Representative Bill McCollum during a Judiciary Committee meeting.

Continued from page 1

notion of a good idea.

A reality check is in order nonetheless. First, on gun control, loopholes allow those who already own the so-called assault weapons to keep them. And 650 types of semiautomatic rifles used by hunters and target-shooters would be exempted from the new regulation.

Secondly, the White House has been selling this bill as a way to get 100,000 new police officers on the streets. The idea was designed to win support from law enforcement groups and to address the central truism of the crime debate: Like politics, all crime is local.

But gaps were built into the measure to please key supporters like Mayor Rudolph Giuliani of New York, who wanted to use some of the millions of dollars New York City stands to receive to update computers instead of for direct hiring. The White House reluctantly agreed to accept this provision and was rewarded by Mr. Giuliani's staunch lobbying after the bill stumbled in the House.

Republicans and some Democrats estimate that as few as 20,000 police officers will actually become cops on the beat.

But there is a catch. Congress did not appropriate any of the \$30 billion that will be needed to finance the programs called for in its anticrime bill. Instead, it pledged to create a trust fund from the savings the Federal Government would realize by laying off 225,000 workers as part of Vice President Al Gore's plan to streamline government. The question is, will the personnel cuts yield the \$3.8 billion that Congress has set aside to help localities make the new hires?

After the 1988 Presidential campaign,

Democrats learned how to appear tough on crime. The bill the Democratic majority has now agreed on would allow the death penalty for headline-grabbing crimes like drive-by shootings and fatal car-jackings.

Federal Executions Are Rare

But, headlines aside, there has not been an execution for a Federal crime since 1963, when Victor Feguer was hanged for kidnapping.

The Republicans who attempted to derail the bill did a remarkably good job of turning the debate into a populist war over profligate Congressional spending, arguing that they were stopping a flawed bill that was pumped full of patronage.

But there was limited evidence to support this argument, in spite of the handy ammunition that Representative Jack Brooks of Texas supplied with his late — and ultimately unsuccessful — attempt to include a \$10 million "criminal justice center" for his district. Most of the bill's proposed spending measures are not yet earmarked for specific projects.

But even if the rhetoric emanating from Congress or the White House was not particularly inspiring, the debate did yield the occasional truth.

"I am all for hiring more policemen," Senator John Danforth of Missouri, one of the Republicans who voted for the bill, said late in the week. "I am all for building more prisons. I am all for having tough law enforcement and tough laws."

"But law enforcement itself is not going to make for a lawful society," he said sadly. "I wish that it would."



David Scott/The New York Times



Stephen Crowley/The New York Times



David Scott/The New York Times

Mexico

By TIM GOLDEN

It was Sunday, and

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The World

Exiled Feminist Writer Tells Her Own Story

By DEBORAH BAKER

I AM not afraid of the fundamentalists, no. They try to kill me but I will never stop writing. They will kill my family but they will never stop my writing." The words are delivered softly, in a manner so understated it seems as if Taslima Nasrin is talking about someone else.

In the nearly three months since she went into hiding after the Bangladeshi Government charged her with defaming Islam, she has been attacked by fundamentalists and by her fellow feminists, who blame her for drawing the mullahs' wrath.

It is one of the ironies of her case that, despite her fervent demands for women's rights and her equally ardent Bangladeshi nationalism, she has been defined by her detractors, accused of being a pawn in the hands of those who seek to undermine not only Bangladesh but the course of women's rights there. Nine days ago, after fleeing to Sweden, Taslima Nasrin spoke for herself.

"The fundamentalists are destroying our society," she said. "The silent majority is afraid of them. They will do anything in the name of God. The progressives are not so organized, they cannot bring together 300,000 people at one time."

It is clear why the mullahs have put a price on her head. She is three times married, she is an outspoken feminist, and she has written with contempt about the political motives and spiritual afflictions of the Muslim clergy. "The country is infected with them," she said. "Their long hair, beards and robes conceal their insatiable lust for wealth and women."

But the Islamic fundamentalists are not the only enemies that Ms. Nasrin has made. Her own Government, led by Khaleda Zia, a woman prime minister, was unable or unwilling to stand by her. The more progressive leader of the opposition, Hasina Wazed, daughter of the assassinated "father of the nation," Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, has said Ms. Nasrin doesn't deserve to live in Bangladesh. Her fellow writers were nearly mute during the two months she spent as a fugitive from a Government arrest warrant for blas-

Deborah Baker is a writer who divides her time between Calcutta and New York.

phemy. Even the feminists in Bangladesh turned on her, accusing her of becoming a patsy for the West.

But Ms. Nasrin, 32 years old and trained as a physician, is not a creation of the West. Though often cast as a champion of Western feminism, she arises out of local ingredients, writes about tensions dominating not only India and Bangladesh but also Calcutta and Dhaka, the major cities of what was once an undivided Bengal.

The 1905 division of East and West Bengal along religious lines — the east being predominantly Muslim and the west Hindu — prefigured the 1947 partition of the subcontinent, when East Bengal became East Pakistan. Even after ridding the country of the Pakistani military in 1971, Bangladesh remains an uncertain parliamentary democracy. It is not always clear in which direction its loyalties lie — with West Bengal and its shared language and centuries-old literary tradition, with the West, whose aid organizations underwrite hundreds of development schemes in the countryside, or, as an oil-poor state, with the Gulf, Pakistan and some idea of an international Islam.

This quandary is at the heart of Ms. Nasrin's troubles, which began in 1991 when she received an important Bengali literary prize from Calcutta. The award of this prize to a writer from Bangladesh would normally have received front-page coverage in Dhaka's many newspapers. But the Calcutta editors' choice of a book by a 28-year-old woman with a reputation for writing popular books about sex was considered a calculated insult to the largely male Bangladeshi literary community. The story of the prize received a minor mention on the back page and the resentments simmered.

Hindus and Muslims

Ms. Nasrin's career was further complicated when her book "Lajja" ("Shame") was banned by the Government in 1993. This documentary novel concerned the plight of a Hindu family in Bangladesh following the demolition of a mosque by Hindu fundamentalists in India. In the violence that followed over 2,000 innocent Indian Muslims were killed. In Bangladesh, the majority Muslim community burned Hindu temples, shops and homes in retaliation.

When the banned book was pirated in India



Illustration by Carol Fabricatore from a photograph by Gertjan Seijndijk/Protonphoto

by the Hindu fundamentalists, and sold on buses and trains as propaganda, there was further grist for resentment of Ms. Nasrin. Though she issued a press release declaring her hatred of all fundamentalists, Hindu or Muslim, the secular intellectuals and politicians were unappeased, and by the end of 1993 one mullah stepped forward with a \$1,500 reward for her assassination, the first of several. When human rights organizations took up her cause, she was accused of painting Bangladesh as a hotbed of Islamic fundamentalism, even though the Islamic party has only 26 of the 330 seats in Parliament.

Ms. Nasrin is impatient with such criticisms. "When I was writing columns and poetry in Dhaka," she said, "When Calcutta took up my work I was accused of betraying Bangladesh," though, she said, every writer in Dhaka wants to be published by her Bengali publisher.

And when the West took up Ms. Nasrin's work, Calcutta retaliated. This past spring, flush from her first trip abroad, she gave a provocative interview to an obviously hostile journalist for a Calcutta newspaper who then quoted her as saying that she believed the Koran should be "thoroughly revised." Another journalist, present at the interview, denies Ms. Nasrin made such a statement.

The response was quick. A fundamentalist newspaper in Dhaka called for her arrest for violating a blasphemy clause left over from British rule. On June 4 the Government approved a warrant for her arrest.

That Ms. Nasrin is a woman, a loner, and

It's not just the mullahs. Bangladesh's feminists are also discomfited by her writings.

an immensely successful writer partly explains her abandonment by the resentful literary community (though the writers Shamsur Rahman and Sofia Kamal are prominent absences on the list of her detractors). The same can be said of her relationship with local women's organizations. Ms. Nasrin recalls being approached by a prominent Dhaka feminist only to be asked who she was she to be writing on women's issues. "She said to me, 'I have been working with the women of Bangladesh for 25 years and no one knows my name, just Taslima Nasrin's.'" Many Bangladeshi feminists are particularly discomfited by her writings on sexuality, feeling that there are more important priorities and that by writing about such intimate matters Ms. Nasrin exposes women to male titillation and betrays them.

"Other women write love stories, I write about sexual oppression," she says. And she writes about sex as she sees fit. "I have no

shyness describing anything about a woman's body or a man's body because I am a doctor. [The feminists] have decided that women should not talk about sex, that it is a man's place."

Waking Women Up

As a doctor for a Government family planning office in Mymensingh, Ms. Nasrin had ample experience of the sordid conditions of the women's lives she writes about. Still, she has often been taken to task for being contemptuous of women's activists, calling them, on occasion, "housewives." She insists now that she respects them. "My way is writing, their way is working in the villages. I think their ideology is to work slowly and keep silent and my thinking is different. Our goal is the same. To wake women up."

Yet it is precisely this silent work that some feel Ms. Nasrin has endangered. According to one local journalist, "There has been a quiet revolution in the countryside. Village women have become politically conscious and are beginning to assert themselves. The process was going on silently and suddenly Taslima Nasrin wrote about it and the fundamentalist opposition formed around her." Recently, the mullahs have called for ridding Bangladesh of Western-funded non-Governmental organizations. In the countryside, local clerics have issued fatwas against families who don't send their children to the mullah's schools, against women who leave their homes to go to work, or who bring their children to local health clinics.

The threat to the mullahs is real. "The money that is in education is in education for women," said a leader of a major aid organization, who requested anonymity. "The World Bank is focusing heavily on adolescent girls. The women's organizations have been making real progress on population control and these programs now reach one-third of the country. In the past the social structures were dependent on traditional values but now the whole concept of purdah, of dowries, is breaking down."

Perhaps Ms. Nasrin herself is partly the daughter of this silent revolution, begun in 1985 with the United Nations Decade of the Woman. Yet in Stockholm, despite her repeated references to "the civilized world," Ms. Nasrin seemed disgusted by the West's food, wearied by the effort of speaking English and, at times, quite alone. She was reluctant to comment on the lives of Western women. She was unwilling or unready, too, to consider why she, alone of all the world's writers in prison, in hiding from their governments, in fear of their lives, had been rescued by the West. It is hard to imagine, however, that she will not continue to challenge those who would write her story for her.

Mexico Votes for the Status Quo

By TIM GOLDEN

BY 9 o'clock last Sunday morning, the sun was pouring through the leafy canopy over the town plaza of Jilotepec and the voters would back from a corner in long lines, impatient to figure in what they had been told would be the cleanest presidential election in their history. From all the growling about the Government, it might have seemed an ominous day for the party that has run Mexico for 65 years. But one of the most vocal of the critics, Genaro Téllez, suggested otherwise.

"All of this is part of a plot between the Government and the society," the potbellied 57-year-old bus driver, who was poll-watching for the leftist Democratic Revolutionary Party, said of the election. "People either have not been given the education to see what is going on, or they simply let it go on."

In suspecting that free-choice Mexicans could not possibly choose more of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, Mr. Téllez stood with some of the country's more prominent intellectuals. They had forecast doom for the PRI, as the party is called, asserting that it would either cheat to win, detonating violent protests, or allow a free vote and face defeat. Other analysts predicted a cleaner but narrow victory, one that would mean an end to the party's dominance even if it remained in power. In the end, relatively few irregularities and a landslide of PRI votes proved them all wrong.

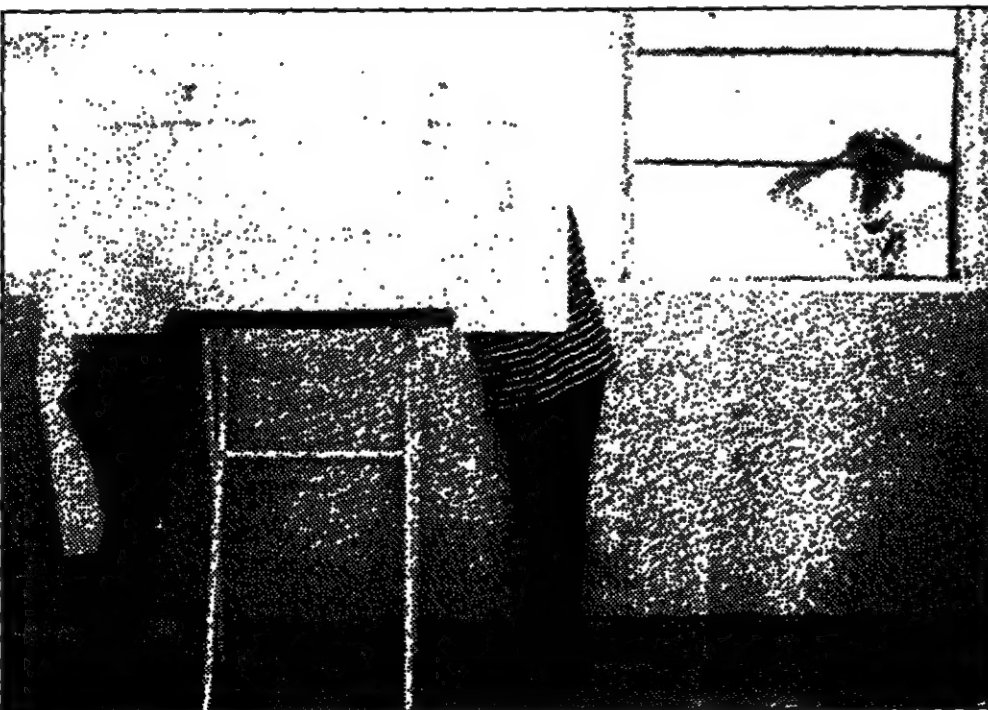
Mr. Téllez was closer to the mark in sensing a surreptitious convergence between the ruling party and the downtrodden. According to a national exit poll, people living in poverty voted overwhelmingly for the PRI candidate, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León. So did those with less than a junior high school education. So did laborers, housewives and peasant farmers.

"The poor won the election for the PRI," said Juan Molinar Horcasitas, a political scientist who is a senior official of the Federal Electoral Institute, the agency that organized the vote.

Political Paradox

Students of this country have long spoken of two Mexicos: One, a struggling, even desperate nation where more than a third haven't finished elementary school and as many as 40 percent live below the poverty line. The other, a striving, hopeful country that belongs to the fifth of the people who control 56 percent of the country's wealth, drive sturdy Mexican-built cars and send their children to college.

The election's paradox is that the Government of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has been more identified with the latter Mexico. This year it was big businessmen who helped the PRI get around new restrictions on its use of government funds by helping finance a lavish campaign. The poor, angry country had seemed to rise up on Jan. 1 with



In Juarez, Mexico, a young boy looks on as his mother votes in the national election.

peasant rebels in the southern state of Chiapas, threatening to turn on the PRI if given the chance.

In a country of 85 million people and rapid demographic change, there are in fact many Mexicos. But the political split between socioeconomic extremes points both to sources of Mr. Zedillo's strength and to the challenges he will face when inaugurated on Dec. 1.

Of the people who live in poverty, three times as many voted for the PRI's stiff, Yale-educated former budget minister than for the leading candidate of the left, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, the son of a revered former President, Lázaro Cárdenas. That result alone suggests that Mr. Salinas's huge anti-poverty program, his subsidies to poor school children, and his checks for small farmers convinced at least some of them that a better future remains with the PRI.

A tumultuous year that included the Chiapas revolt and the assassination of the PRI's first presidential candidate reminded others of the violence that this country has been trying to suppress since the 1910 revolution. Opposition leaders say the Government and its party also played skillfully if unsuitably on Mexicans' fears of turmoil.

Many people did not see a choice: whether out of loyalty, habit or dissatisfaction with the alternatives, two thirds of those who voted for the PRI told pollsters they "always vote for the same party." The PRI's vast machine also returned to some of the same tools of political control it has used for decades: pressure on the peasants receiving subsidies, threats to people holding Government jobs. After decades of coercion, even the practice of driving voters to the polls was

outlawed, but election observers said it went on in many places anyway.

In the long run, the obvious threat to the PRI is that such tactics will not work on more prosperous, more educated and more politically confident Mexicans.

"As income and educational levels improve, pluralism is going to increase," Mr. Salinas acknowledged in an interview Friday. "And that means that in the future we are going to see much more intense electoral competition."

New Accountability

In the meantime, the exercise of a relatively free vote — even after an unfair campaign — is bound to force greater accountability from a Zedillo Government, especially after a turnout of more than 77 percent. The new, independent election officials, the thousands of election observers and the other citizens' groups that represent the vanguard of the country's push for democratization remain a minority. But they have become a far more vocal and organized one, and they hardly seem to have been quieted by the outcome of the vote.

Citing the resignation under pressure this week of a prominent radio journalist who had aired interviews critical of the Government, a member of the Electoral Institute's board, Miguel Angel Granados Chapa, warned on Friday against an "unwarranted interpretation" by the PRI of its victory.

"If the governing party and the Government itself were to understand Sunday's vote as an amnesty for its past behavior," he said, "then we are faced with a deplorable result."

With Few Cards, Castro Always Winds Up Dealer

Continued from page 1

itself able to defuse challenges Mr. Castro has manufactured. In September 1965, for example, in an immigration crisis handled so deftly that it has been largely forgotten, Mr. Castro announced that any malcontents were welcome to leave from the port of Camarillo. Over the next month, more than 5,000 Cubans took to sea in small vessels of every type, straining the ability of the Coast Guard to intercept and assist them.

The Johnson Administration, preoccupied with Vietnam and fearing a tragedy in the Straits of Florida, quickly proposed an open-ended refugee airlift if Mr. Castro would call a halt to the exodus. He accepted the offer, and the ensuing "freedom flights" lasted into the 1970's, bringing more than 200,000 Cubans to the United States with virtually no fanfare or any real political cost for either side.

"That is the model Cuba likes for migration, and Castro said as much" last week in a rambling speech on Cuban TV, said Lisandro Perez, director of the Cuba Research Institute at Florida International University. "He wants an escape valve that is orderly and drawn out and not very splashy." This time, Mr. Castro's call for high-level negotiations was rejected, though the Administration said yesterday it would like to quickly resume mid-level talks on migration with the aim of stemming the flow of refugees.

In fact, though Mr. Castro likes to portray American policy toward his revolution as one of unrelenting hostility, the record indicates otherwise. All nine presidents since the days of Eisenhower have sought to take the approach recommended by then-Vice President Richard Nixon as he emerged from his Washington office with his arm around the Cuban leader after they met there in April 1959: "We're going to work with this man."

Mr. Nixon himself would later negotiate an anti-air hijacking agreement with Mr. Castro. And under President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said he saw no reason for "perpetual antagonism between Cuba and the U.S." In 1975, the United States even voted with the majority at the Organization of American States to end sanctions against Cuba, and under Jimmy Carter, an even broader initiative was launched.

The Same Pattern

But Mr. Castro unilaterally abrogated the anti-hijacking agreement after blaming the United States for the bombing of a Cuban airliner. The Ford initiative collapsed when Cuban troops were sent to fight in Angola's civil war. As for the Carter Administration's efforts to reduce tensions between the two countries, they were answered with Mariel. Despite those bitter experiences, however, Ronald Reagan was able to put aside his aversion to Communism and reach accords with Mr. Castro on migration and the with-

The Maximum Leader is back on the front lines, trying to cut the yanquis down to size.

drawal of Cuban troops from Africa. "Each and every one of these Presidents came to the conclusion that an important aspect of his Castro crisis required negotiations," said Jorge I. Domínguez, a Cuba expert at Harvard's Center for International Affairs.

With Mr. Clinton, the Cuban leader's behavior thus far has followed much the same pattern. "Every time an American President takes office, Castro starts by throwing bouquets," said Mr. Franqui, who taught in the Sierra Maestra with Mr. Castro and wrote "Family Portrait With Fidel" after breaking with him. "But at a certain moment, he always provokes a problem."

In the current crisis, Mr. Castro has repeatedly said his ultimate objective is the lifting of the economic embargo that the United States has maintained on trade with Cuba for more than 30 years. But the embargo has also worked to his benefit, not only because he can blame it for Cuba's economic ills but also because it is easily circumvented, and an American offer to discuss ending the embargo in return for political reforms might well put Mr. Castro in a difficult spot.

"I have always believed he is more afraid of openness than isolation," Dr. Perez said. Lifting the embargo "would allow him greater options for trade, yes, but he doesn't have any money to buy anything. It wouldn't really multiply the possibilities of trade, but it would bring in a flood of ideas and dollars, which are dangerous, and deprive him of a political tool."

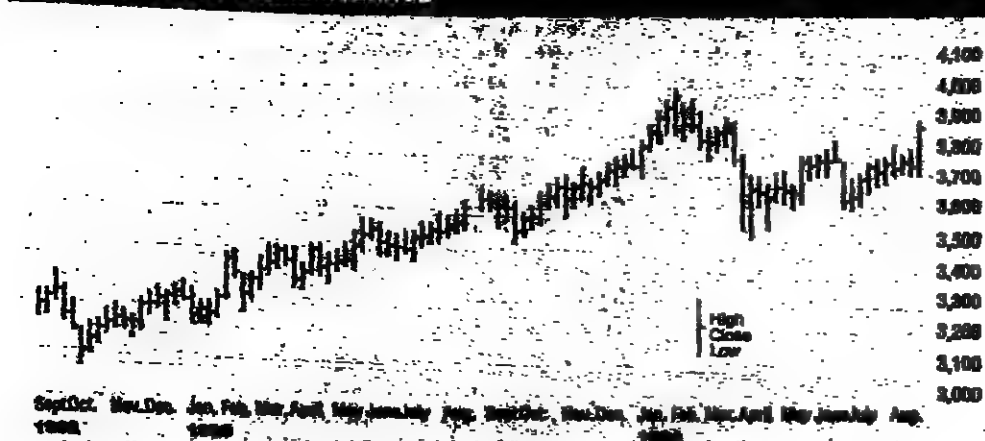
Or as Mr. Nixon put it in a book published just before his death this spring, "the plain fact... is that after 35 years of Castro's rule, the hard line against him has failed to get rid of him." With the Communist bloc gone, "our best service to the Cuban people now would be to build pressure from within by actively stimulating Cuba's contacts with the free world," Mr. Nixon concluded.

No matter what the outcome of his unpeppered clash with Washington, Mr. Castro plans to stick around. In Colombia three weeks ago, he compared himself to the Great Liberator of the Americas, Simón Bolívar, and vowed to keep on frustrating "those who want to see me away from this land."

"Revolutionaries never abandon the battlefield," he explained. "Revolutionaries do not go into retirement as long as their services and efforts are required."

The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	1,721	2,546	478
Declined	995	1,870	355
Unchanged	997	897	173
Issues Traded	3,013	5,313	1,006
New Highs	253	113	47

MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,881.05	+125.94	+3.35	+3.38
D. J. Transp	1,614.40	+32.20	+2.04	+8.39
D. J. Util	188.44	+0.66	+0.35	+17.82
S&P 500	473.80	+10.12	+2.18	+1.58
S&P Indust	556.21	+13.30	+2.45	+2.97
NYSE Comp	260.82	+5.01	+1.96	+0.67
Nasdaq	762.94	+20.51	+2.75	+1.78
Amex	449.56	+4.11	+0.92	+5.78
Russell 2000	254.59	+4.90	+1.96	+1.55
Wilshire 5000	4,681.90	+94.30	+2.06	+0.52
Value Line	291.96	+5.21	+1.82	+1.12

INTEREST RATES

	30-Year Bonds	Municipal Bonds	Three-Month Treasury Bills
Yield	8.0	7.5	6.0
Rate	7.5	6.5	5.5
Yield	7.5	6.5	5.5
Rate	7.5	6.5	5.5
Yield	7.5	6.5	5.5
Rate	7.5	6.5	5.5
Yield	7.5	6.5	5.5
Rate	7.5	6.5	5.5
Yield	7.5	6.5	5.5
Rate	7.5	6.5	5.5

New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
TelMex	272325	65 1/2	...	StonEx n	14 1/2	+ 3 1/2	30.0	ECC Int	12 1/2	- 2 1/2	16.5
IBM	180981	70	+ 1 1/2	BeatBy s	36 1/4	+ 5 1/2	22.4	PiprJaf s	11 1/2	- 1 1/2	13.6
RJR	175719	6 1/4	+ 1/8	ClairSt	13 1/4	+ 2	17.8	Salent	5 1/4	- 3/4	12.5
Compq	170407	38 1/2	+ 2 1/4	CamCok	14 1/2	+ 1 1/2	11.7	Smithin	14 1/2	- 2	12.4
RJR p/c	153050	6 1/4	+ 1/8	Hittng f	6 1/2	+ 1	17.0	TorchEng n	19 1/2	- 2 1/2	12.1
GM	131038	5 1/4	+ 2 1/2	GIATPc	24 1/2	+ 3 1/2	16.3	DianaCp	7 1/2	- 1	11.8
FordM	121267	30 1/2	+ 3/4	EMC s	18 1/2	+ 2 1/2	16.0	Hilo	10 1/2	- 1 1/2	11.6
PhlMr	121184	24 1/2	+ 3 1/2	HrztHt	25 1/4	+ 3 1/2	15.4	FMRoyT	6 1/4	- 3/4	10.7
WalM	119911	24 1/2	+ 3/4	LomFr	6	+ 3/4	14.3	Rolv	10 1/2	- 1 1/2	9.5
McDnls	119524	27	+ 3/4	FstChnTn n	31 1/2	+ 3 1/2	14.2	AmGl	6 1/2	- 1/2	9.3
GanEl s	119069	50 1/4	+ 2 1/2	Terra	10 1/4	+ 1 1/2	13.9	Turksh	7 1/2	- 3/4	9.1
BlockE	113287	26	- 1 1/2	HthSynA	25 1/2	+ 3 1/2	13.7	Tokham	10 1/2	- 1	9.0
EMC s	110929	18 1/2	+ 2 1/2	FebCt	14 1/4	+ 1 1/2	13.5	Amco	7 1/4	- 3/4	8.8
LACg	107796	10 1/2	+ 1/4	Twins	23 1/4	+ 2 1/2	13.4	GrupaRad n	20 1/2	- 1 1/2	8.6
Citcp	102044	44 1/2	+ 1 1/2	USDsSys n	16	+ 1 1/2	13.3	BurRCl n x	19 1/2	- 1 1/2	8.2

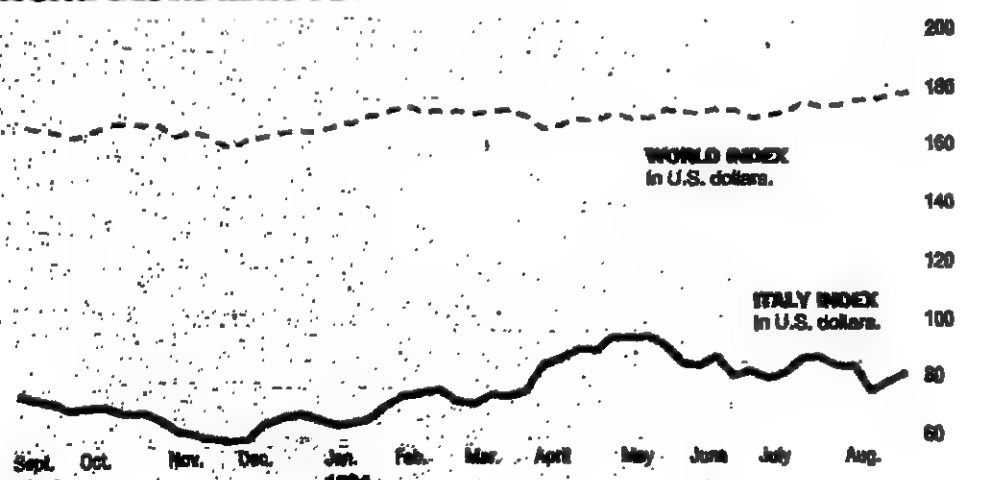
Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Novell	262519	15 1/2	+ 1/2	ATC s	5 1/2	+ 3 1/2	125.0	WebcoInd	8 1/4	- 5 1/4	38.9
Cisco s	217106	25 1/2	+ 3	Aequim	5 1/2	+ 2 1/2	79.2	ArtRep pf	9 1/2	- 3 1/2	30.5
Intel	208760	64	+ 2 1/2	NorFidLab	9 1/2	+ 3 1/2	62.2	Groves	22 1/4	- 8	26.5
Microsoft	170344	56 1/2	+ 2	IntNtwk	6 1/2	+ 2 1/2	60.9	CelebEnt p/a	9 1/2	- 3 1/4	25.7
NvGenk g s	164971	31 1/2	+ 3/4	Morion	17 1/2	+ 6 1/2	68.7	ReptonElec	7 1/2	- 2 1/2	23.0
MCI	149489	24 1/2	+ 1 1/2	ToddAO	7	+ 2 1/2	51.4	BoxEn A	9 1/2	- 2 1/2	20.8
Oracle s	133564	43 1/2	+ 3	Imunod	5 1/2	+ 1 1/2	46.4	WainRk	4	- 1	20.0
DSG s	116223	27 1/2	+ 2 1/2	SageBr	5 1/4	+ 1 1/2	44.5	MH Meyran	4 1/2	- 1 1/2	18.8
DellCpt	108843	33 1/2	+ 1/2	Genor	11 1/2	+ 3 1/2	42.7	CinPicEnt	6 1/2	- 1 1/2	18.2
IDB Cm s	108099	9 1/2	+ 1/2	HuntTelCl	14 1/2	+ 4	38.1	OldAmSt	10 1/4	- 2 1/4	18.0

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
ChevySt s	78552	12 1/2	+ 1 1/2	SFM	34 1/4	+ 12 1/2	55.3	Schellb	4 1/2	- 1	17.4
XCL	64681	11 1/2	+ 3/4	HMG	12 1/4	+ 3 1/2	34.3	Luxtec f	5	- 1	16.7
Vicom B	40954	33 1/2	+ 1 1/2	Alair	5 1/4	+ 1 1/2	29.2	Winfrd	11 1/2	- 1 1/2	13.6
NexOp	37763	20 1/2	+ 1/4	Slage	5 1/2	+ 1 1/2	28.1	SarFran s	12 1/2	- 1 1/2	12.0
EchoBy	27491	11 1/4	+ 1/4	ChkCp	8 1/2	+ 1 1/2	22.6	AmBlt s	25 1/2	- 2 1/2	10.0

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Acturles World Index, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

Country	PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN LOCAL CURRENCY			
	Index	% Chg.	Week	YTD	Index	% Chg.	Week	YTD
Australia	176.88	1.8	8	6.0	10	3.48	158.11	-3.3
Austria	193.88	0.0	14	4.8	12	1.02	156.90	-5.8
Belgium	174.94	-0.5	18	7.6	9	3.98	138.85	-4.2
Britain	205.20	1.7	7	0.1	18	5.85	187.29	-4.0
Canada	133.85	3.2	3	-1.4	20	2.55	132.81	2.0
Denmark	256.66	-2.9	24	3.8	14	1.38	215.87	-5.5
Finland	170.88	1.2	11	38.8	1	0.77	182.35	21.8
France	178.12	1.2	12	1.2	17	2.94	148.50	-8.3
Germany	146.50	-0.8	19	4.5	13	1.74	118.89	-6.1
Hong Kong	382.03	-0.4	16	-21.9	24	3.21	379.06	-21.9
Ireland	204.14	3.1	4	10.2	7	3.34	189.27	2.2
Italy	83.28	3.5	2	21.4	3	1.68	98.59	12.4
Japan	162.89	-2.3	22	25.2	2	0.74	103.26	12.5
Malaysia	545.95	-2.6	23	-7.7	23	1.55	535.75	-12.7
Mexico	239.56	2.6	5	-2.1	22	1.55	8613.82	5.2
Netherlands	217.02	1.4	10	9.0	8	3.28	173.68	-1.6
New Zealand	71.95	1.6	9	6.0	11	3.77	83.33	-1.7
Norway	207.77	-0.5	17	15.7	4	1.71	193.48	-5.5
Singapore	360.25	-1.3	21	-2.0	21	1.70	249.11	-8.6
South Africa	302.82	-0.2	15	13.4	6	2.08	300.16	19.8
Spain	143.49	1.0	13	5.0	15	4.08	141.37	-6.3
Sweden	223.02	3.8	1	13.6	5	1.57	253.73	4.7
Switzerland	161.10	-1.0	20	0.6	18	1.85	131.59	-10.7
United States	193.34	2.1	6	1.8	16	2.79	193.34	1.8

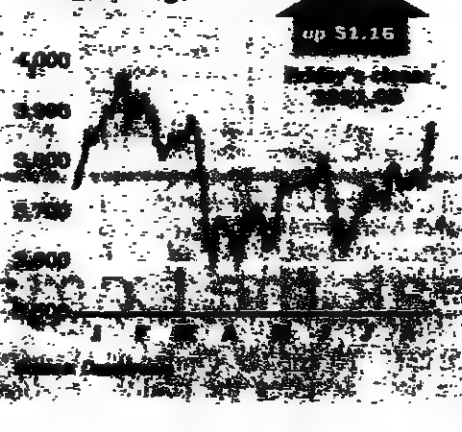
Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.
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The Economy

Just When No One Was Looking, a Stock Rally

Investors often act as if stocks had a mind of their own, rising and falling to their own peculiar drummer, instead of just reflecting the sum of investor whims. Just look: On Wednesday afternoon traders suddenly scratched their collective head and said, "My heavens! It's a rally!" Indeed it was, as, out of the blue, the Dow soared 70 points (give or take the usual hundredths), the year's second-biggest gain. Soon the wonder ceased and everyone rounded up the usual reasons: bond prices up, dollar stronger, earnings high. And by one theory, a lone money manager had devised a complex bet that backfired, sending the whole market up. Some proclaimed the end of summer's doldrums, others saw a short-lived rally. But by Friday the doubters were scarcer: after slipping on Thursday, the Dow sped ahead again, prompted in part by a moderate G.D.P. report, bringing the week's gain to 125, the year's highest.

Dollars of the Dow Jones Industrial Average



Fiber-Optic Foresight

In this precision age, it's refreshing to see a triumph of homespun improvisation. A decade ago, the Williams Companies saw its natural gas pipelines, some of which were abandoned, as ideal places to put fiber-optic cables. And last week it saw that investment pay off, as LDDS Communications — trying to crack into long distance — agreed to buy that fiber network, called Witel, for \$2.5 billion. LDDS has contented itself with marketing and packaging phone service on leased networks, but now, it hopes, it can make the leap into big time of AT&T, MCI and Sprint. (Great: someone else calling at dinner time and promising you the moon.)

Life, and Rice, in Rwanda

You would surely not expect to see Rwanda mentioned in a discussion of the world's economic news. While in other nations the wheels of commerce spin and spin, the name Rwanda conjures images of a nation yanked to a tragic halt. Yet now comes word that in at least some corners of that bloody land, economic activity is pushing forth like a stubborn crocus. Rice is being planted, milled, bagged and sold, and Hutu and Tutsi are doing it side by side, in peace.

Small Thorn, Big Pain, for G.M.

General Motors badly wants to cut costs by using outside parts suppliers, but a strike last week showed that even in this age of waning union clout, it won't be easy. Workers at a small parts plant in Indiana staged a three-day strike, but a ripple effect quickly set in: when the plant's tail lights and bumpers stopped rolling off the line, 13 assembly plants throughout North America ground to a halt. "We had them," a union official said. As an analyst put it: "At some point, G.M. is going to just have to take these folks on." But with sales so strong, this was clearly not the time.

At Disney, Tired of Waiting



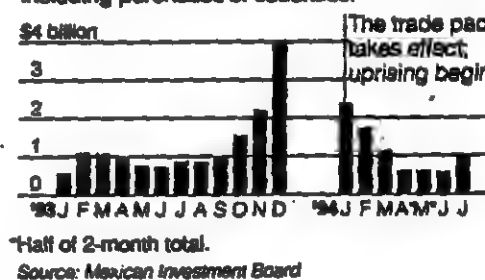
Jeffrey Katzenberg (center)

Could that have been Jeffrey Katzenberg singing "I just can't wait to be king" in "The Lion King"? It was no secret that Mr. Katzenberg, head of that amazing Disney machine that keeps turning out those animated blockbusters, wanted the No. 2 job at the head of office after Walt Disney's president, Frank Wells, was killed in a helicopter crash. But last week, having failed to become king, he stopped waiting. In a move that startled Hollywood, he said he'd leave next month. Said Michael Eisner, Disney's chairman: "Jeffrey needs to run his own store." What store? "I've not made any plans."

Mexico: In Favor Again

American business loves golden opportunities, but it hates surprises. In Mexico lately, the pendulum has taken a wide swing from one to the other — but may be poised to swing back again. Spying opportunity in the North American Free Trade Agreement, foreign investors — mostly from the United States — rushed in late last year. But they recoiled when Mexico flared into something quite messier than they'd bargained for — first, with the Chiapas uprising, then with the assassination of a top politician. When the ruling party won the presidency last week, though, there was again the sense that opportunity would outweigh surprise — that Mexico might be ripe for investment after all.

Total new foreign investment in Mexico, including purchases of securities



Source: Mexican Investment Board

World Markets/John Tagliabue

Can Italy's Government Get It Together?

ITALIANS showed the remarkable ability this year to reward Silvio Berlusconi for his victory in last March's national elections by scooping up shares on the Milan stock market in unheard-of volumes for about one month and then, after Mr. Berlusconi and his political partners stumbled from one gaffe to the next, to simply walk away. That, in effect, explains the frenzied buying last spring that sent the Mibtel index of shares to a high in May of about 13,500, only to deflate in dribs and drabs ever since, to 11,004 when the market closed this week. It was not all the fault of Mr. Berlusconi, Italy's tycoon-turned-Prime Minister. Much of the selling was prompted by the expectation that interest rates, which were cut aggressively in 1992, would begin to rise again. The surprise discount rate increase earlier this month by the Bank of Italy, the central bank, to 7.5 percent from 7 percent, seemed to bear out those concerns.

Mr. Berlusconi's liability in all this has been the inability of his Government to appear united on setting priorities. Italy's economy is not doing badly. A shaky dollar and a hefty German mark have enabled Italian businesses, whose biggest export market is in Germany, to profit from the low cost of their products when sold for marks, while the prices paid for raw materials and components, which are often denominated in dollars, stayed low. The result has been a rise in industrial production, with record low inflation. Angelo Tantazzi, director of the Prometeia forecasting group in Bologna, predicts that with industry awash in foreign orders, Italy's growth this year will surpass 2 percent, reaching 3 percent in 1995.

With the economy purring, the only real problem facing Mr. Berlusconi was Italy's \$12 trillion public debt, and the Government's borrowing needs to pay the interest, which have a ratcheting upward effect on interest rates. Financial analysts complain that since the March elections, Mr. Berlusconi has dithered away his time in Rome, fiddling over highly charged political battles, instead of addressing the debt issue and defining areas where the Government wants

to cut spending and increase revenues. While he attacked the magistrates investigating Italy's endless corruption scandals, and generally squabbled with the parliamentary opposition and his own fractious political partners, the market smoldered.

"The market is now waiting to see whether the Government can do any worse than it has until now," said Fausto Galleotti, director of research at Pasfin Securities in Milan. For change to come, Mr. Berlusconi's first task will be to manage the differences in his Government between its coalition partners — the separatist Northern League, with a constituency in the industrialized north bent on fiscal restraint, and the neo-Fascist National Alliance, whose voters in the less developed south rely on Government spending. While leaders of the League like Budget Minister Giancarlo Pajjarini have been pressing for spending cuts in sensitive areas like the bloated pension system, Alliance politicians have assailed the central bank's tight money policy and demanded an amnesty for pension fraud.

So what should investors watch for over the next several weeks? Analysts say they will be looking at corporate half-year profit estimates, which usually come in late September. Jane Alsop, the director of research in Milan for the Deutsche Bank group, said

Growth, but Not Too Much

This was the news the markets wanted to hear: economic growth, but not too much of it. And that's exactly what the Commerce Department gave them last week, revising its figure for second-quarter gross domestic product up only slightly, to a 3.8 percent growth rate from 3.7. A higher figure had been expected, but the figure was kept down by unsold goods and lower Federal spending. So the feeling now — among those who tend to have feelings about such things — is that growth is now headed for around a 2.5 percent rate, a nice, cozy, low-inflation safety zone.



Moving Ahead on Electric Cars



A battery-powered Governor

Electric cars may be an idea whose time is still a long way off, but some people are plowing ahead anyway, assuming that such cars really will make sense within a few years. New York State wants to be ready. Last week state officials — including Governor Cuomo — announced that a plant assembling battery-powered vehicles would open next year in the Syracuse area. The plant, a joint venture of Niagara Mohawk, the Syracuse utility, and U.S. Electric, could turn out up to 3,500 vehicles in its first two years that will be marketed to companies that use fleets of cars.

No Health Bill? Impossible!

It's hard to imagine that after all the talk about health care, the endless dissection of the Clinton plan's unintelligible details, the numbing reams of press coverage — that after all that there may actually be no health care legislation. But the Senate abruptly showed that very possibility into the public's face last week when, after breaking a deadlock on the crime bill, it headed for the beach, refusing to tackle health. And doubts suddenly arose whether when it returns in September it could pass any measure — even the type of inching-ahead bill the President has vowed to veto. Not that the nation would be back where it was, of course — all the talk in the past two years has spurred big changes by the health industry itself. Senate action or no, there's no turning back.

Currency

	Last Week	Prior Week	Year Ago
Japanese Yen per Dollar	100.45	98.68	103.75
German Mark per Dollar	1.5315	1.5397	1.5640
Canadian Dollar per U.S. Dollar	1.3703	1.3758	1.3193
British Pound per U.S. Dollar	1.5315	1.5480	1.5030
Gold	\$383.50	\$382.00	\$369.25
Republic National Bank			
Currency: Friday NY Close			

In America
Shots
In the
Subway

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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Mr. Clinton: Break the Logjam

George Mitchell, the majority leader, could not ram his health care bill through the Senate so he reversed himself and sent members home without voting on health care reform. That was a retreat in the face of overwhelming political reality, but it does not mean that reform is dead. Mr. Mitchell simultaneously began negotiations with John Chafee, the Rhode Island Republican who heads a bipartisan coalition that backs incremental reform.

The coalition proposal fails miserably to achieve universal coverage. But it would help the poor buy coverage and substantially protect the chronically ill who insurers now shun or charge prohibitively high rates. The coalition's proposal is the only one that could lead to a bill that passes the Senate anytime soon.

The choice, then, is between no reform or incremental reform. Late last week the incremental approach picked up at least grudging support from health care advocates such as Senator Harris Wofford, who fought for universal coverage but is now willing to grab the possible. Mr. Wofford points out that small gains can trigger comprehensive reform just as the weak Civil Rights Act of 1957 helped open the way for the monumental '64 and '65 laws.

There remains a key player who is not clearly on board: President Clinton. He has hinted he might be flexible, but he needs to be far more aggressive. Standoffishness is self-defeating. He cannot ram universal coverage through Congress. Nor can he use legislative failure to campaign against the Congress his party controls. To end the year with no bill would be to admit that Democrats have replaced two-party gridlock with one-party gridlock.

If Mr. Clinton has the will to move, compromise is within reach. For appearance's sake, Mr. Mitch-

ell and Mr. Chafee will have to construct a new bill, adopting the coalition's proposals for market reforms. The compromise bill will probably need to adopt several revenue-raising provisions from Mr. Mitchell's bill to raise enough money to pay for subsidies for low-income families.

But specific provisions are probably not the key to reaching agreement. Coalition members fear that concessions they might make to Mr. Mitchell would not be final. The compromise would then go to conference, where it would be mixed with what they expect to be a bad House bill. They would then be cornered into voting no — and looking like obstructionists — or swallowing more concessions.

Mr. Clinton can break the logjam by first convincing the public that he is willing to start with small but meaningful victories. Then he can commit himself to supporting what emerges from the Mitchell and Chafee negotiation. That way the Senate coalition can be reassured that Mr. Clinton will help push their version through the House.

Mr. Clinton would not be able to deliver this year his promise of universal coverage. But he would get ample political credit from a public that, while confused, still believes in the need for affordable medical care for everyone. Passage of a compromise bill would commit Congress for the first time to a goal of universal coverage. It would also, by dampening medical costs, make universal coverage easier to achieve in the future.

But President Clinton cannot dawdle. There is barely a month between the time Congress returns after Labor Day and the election break. Then Mr. Clinton's party will face voters who will punish the Democrats if they deliver nothing after all the big talk on health care.

The Cairo Conference

A week from now thousands of people from all over the world will gather in Cairo for the once-in-a-decade International Conference on Population and Development. Like the conferences in 1974 and 1984, this one will deal with a population explosion that, despite the extraordinary worldwide acceptance of family-planning programs, still threatens to impoverish the planet.

In the earlier meetings, women were on the edge of the discussion. Now they are at center stage because, as Timothy Wirth, Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, put it, "We must recognize that women know... what they need, and they must be equal partners in programs and policies."

Ideally, the final document will provide a framework for population policies that will include the empowerment of women. Those policies would give women and their partners the ability to limit the size of their families. The policies would also provide women better health services, better education and, above all, equality with men. How that document is used will depend on governments, their citizens and laws — which is why its language must be, and is, fluid enough to reflect the diversity of the 170 countries that contributed to the initial draft.

Such a document will not emerge, however, if the Vatican, which successfully deleted broad terms like "reproductive rights," "family planning" and "safe motherhood" from the draft, now turns the conference into a colloquy on abortion, homosexuality and extramarital sex. To that end, it has looked for help toward Islam, specifically fundamentalist groups and governments in countries like Iran and Libya.

Last week Vice President Al Gore called the Vatican-fueled diversion "a red herring." The U.S., he said, "has not sought, does not seek and will not seek to establish any international right to an abortion." Neither does the draft document. Instead, in the section on health, morbidity and mortality, it calls attention to the public health consequences of botched abortions; and while it asks that women should be able to terminate their pregnancies safely should they choose, it adds this proviso: "In those cases where it is allowed by law."

Mr. Gore also pointed out, correctly, that the best way to make abortion — legal or otherwise — rare is to make contraceptives widely and readily available. The draft document, however, does not seek to establish a basic human right to their availability. Rather, it asks governments to assess the extent of unmet needs for family planning services.

The whole point of this Cairo exercise is for all countries to agree on certain basic principles and policies that would enable the future of this world to be a decent one. Ideally, they will recognize that family planning and economic growth, though possible separately, are best accomplished hand in hand. The conference is a chance to establish globally the idea that the empowerment of women involves their ability not only to control fertility but also to get an education and a job, to engage fathers in child rearing, and to be spared such human rights abuses as forced abortion and genital mutilation.

If narrowly nationalistic or sectarian interests block discussion and movement toward those goals, the conference will be a lost opportunity.

Editorial Notebook

Posturing Over Baseball's Pie

I don't care if the baseball strike ends tomorrow or next year. I stopped rooting when the Phillies blew a six-game lead with 12 games to go in 1994. My casual interest in the current strike is coldly professional. To an economist, the public posturing and much of the commentary seem silly.

Ballplayers are attacked as obscenely greedy; the owners are accused of guile and mercenary calculation. The accusations seem largely beside any interesting point. The game throws off huge profits — far more than what the players could earn doing anything else with their lives and what most of the owners require to remain in business. As in any sector where large profits are at stake, labor and management fight over the spoils. Players, owners, fans and pundits can pontificate about who is "right." But centuries of Western discourse have never settled on a principled answer as to who deserves which deserts.

Fans foam at the mouth about obscenely high player salaries jacking up ticket prices. But these reactions seem sanctimonious if not hypocritical: these fans are not bemoaning their bosses for lower wages so that consumers can feast on lower prices. Besides, as Larry White, an economist at New York University, wryly observes, if the ballplayers left the profits on the bargaining table, who would pick them up? Team owners? Stadium owners? Advertisers? Why should fans care who walks away with the cash?

Team owners complain that most/some (depends on which day you listen) clubs are losing money and the financial foundation of the league is threatened. Economists who study the finances of major league baseball, like Andrew Zimbalist and Henry Aaron (not that Aaron), have given short shrift to the assertion. Note, for example, the high and rapidly rising resale prices of ball clubs. Obviously bidders think teams are worth tens of millions — and, in the case of the recent sale of the Baltimore

It's Hard to Grieve For Either Side

Orioles, \$173 million, an increase of more than \$100 million from their purchase price in 1988. Indeed, the fact that would-be owners are willing to pay so much for clubs that ostensibly lose money proves the enduring consumption value of ownership — perhaps the notoriety or the chance to fraternize with ballplayers. In any event, baseball's future seems secure.

Players complain that the owners want them to accede to a modern form of indentured servitude. A salary cap, they say, would prevent owners from freely bidding for free agents — players who quit one club in order to seek higher bids from all the others. But football and basketball players have voluntarily negotiated salary caps and their privileged lives hardly evoke images of slavery.

At the core of the dispute is competitive balance. The league works only if the big-city teams have quality teams in the hinterland to make a run for the pennant. The problem is that the Yankees sell cable TV rights for hundreds of millions, the Brewers for a pittance. The revenue disparity in turn creates a payroll disparity. Eventually — though it has not happened yet — championship rings will cluster in big cities.

The owners, not surprisingly, want to create competitive balance on the backs of the players by imposing a salary cap that would keep payrolls nearly equal. The players tell the teams to go balance on their own — by sharing more of their gate receipts and television contracts (as is done in football).

There is no right side. There are billions at stake, and the two sides are fighting over the split. Nor should fans care who wins. No matter what, fans will pay largely the same amount and the Phillies will continue to lose. Neither side stands for much more than greed. That's not wrong, but neither is it, contrary to the television posturing, noble. All I ask is that, however long the strike goes on, both sides spare us the perpetual whining.

MICHAEL M. WEINSTEIN

We Shouldn't Phase Out Medical Specialists

To the Editor:

In "Swamped With Specialists" (Op-Ed, Aug. 23), Lambert N. King argues for the Administration position that the Federal Government should decree 55 percent of medical residents in American hospitals to be generalists, as against 35 percent now, and only 45 percent specialists. Further, the Administration would have a proposed board determine which specialties.

It appears to me that this argument confuses two different categories of postgraduate education. The number of generalists — family doctors — is a function of demography. For every 100,000 people, you need, say, 85 such physicians.

By contrast, specialties are a function of science. With each discovery, a new specialty emerges. We are just now, for example, entering the field of gene therapy. Science is not linear. It goes where the Rosalyn Yalows of the world take it. We are not swamped with specialists; we abound in them. And that is surely the glory of this

great moment of medical discovery. This has special relevance to New York, which is the epicenter of two plagues that descended on us in the 1980's: AIDS and crack cocaine. The cost of the research is nothing compared with the cost of the diseases.

Dr. King also notes, somewhat indirectly, that the Administration proposes to reduce the number of residents in training. This would keep out foreign graduates, who make up 40 percent of the resident physicians being trained in New York. In no small measure they are the ones caring for the victims of the two epidemics.

Their replacements would cost New York hospitals something like \$550 million a year. Dr. King counsels that "New Yorkers need to insist that any such reform insures that hospitals are properly compensated for any loss of residency positions." Just how would he do this? We have two votes on the Senate floor. Once the underlying legislation is adopted, forget about compensation. It would have to come from other states.

We need more general practitioners and they need to be better distributed. My judgment is that the advent of managed care will tend to bring this about through market forces, as the phrase has it. But in the meantime, New York City's great teaching hospitals are a national treasure that needs to be protected. First, in the words of the Hippocratic Oath, do no harm. DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN
U.S. Senator from New York
New York, Aug. 23, 1994

I.B.M. Favors Reform

To the Editor:

"I.B.M. Urges 110,000 Workers to Help Defeat Health-Care Bills" (front page, Aug. 19) implies the International Business Machines Corporation is opposed to health care reform.

Paragraph 6 links I.B.M. with the United States Chamber of Commerce, which holds opposing views on this issue. Only later in the article do we learn that I.B.M. has been working with the Administration to "push for universal health care coverage, the reform of health care delivery systems, simplifying administration of health care, improving quality and insuring responsible cost control."

Finally, we discover that the company fears erosion of its benefit package and taxation of higher benefits. How could the headline and the contents of the article have been at greater variance?

I.B.M. is correct in its belief that Senator George J. Mitchell's bill is a poor compromise. It does not provide cost controls, will not cover everyone, will tend to reduce benefits or increase taxes for many who have good plans and does not provide for adequate financing. Since many, including the elderly, will be negatively affected, it should probably not be passed in its present incarnation.

It becomes clearer that the only proposal in the Senate that will provide a complete benefit package for all, ranging from prenatal care for child and mother to long-term care for the chronically ill, is the Wellstone bill (S. 490).

According to the General Accounting Office, this bill can save as much as \$67 billion annually by cutting administrative costs, by preventing duplicate procedures and by implementing cost controls and other measures. This is more than enough to pay for bringing all of the uninsured into the system. The Wellstone bill is the only one that will not increase the national debt because it is a pay-as-you-go plan largely supported by payroll taxes.

Large corporations like I.B.M., as well as the average family, would save considerable sums if it were passed. I.B.M. would do well to support it. So, for that matter, would other corporations as well as the public.

MEYER SHOPKOW
New City, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1994

Big Blue's Message

To the Editor:

How much did I.B.M. pay its vice chairman, Paul J. Rizzo, to prepare an electronic mail message urging I.B.M. workers to help defeat two Democratic health care bills (front page, Aug. 19)? What did it cost the company to distribute the message on its computer system?

How much did the company pay its 110,000 employees to take time out of their workdays to read the message? Will I.B.M. be allowed to take a tax deduction for these costs, when similar activities by nonprofit groups or individuals are not tax-exempt?

These are not trivial questions. If the average salary at I.B.M. is, say, \$25,000 a year, and if each employee took five minutes out of a 40-hour workweek to read Mr. Rizzo's message, then the reading of the message cost the company \$110,176.

Deducting just this as part of ordinary business expenses saves the company (at a corporate tax rate of 35 percent) approximately \$38,561 in Federal taxes. This is an amount equal to the entire Federal tax burden of several middle-class families.

An uninsured citizen who manages to scrape together a \$20 contribution to an organization fighting for health care reform cannot use the contribution as a tax deduction. The organization itself must forgo tax-exempt status. Why don't the same rules apply to I.B.M.?

STEVE MESSINA
New York, Aug. 23, 1994

Electronic Book Improves on Gutenberg

To the Editor:

"Don't Believe the Cybertype" (editorial, Aug. 21) dismisses the notion that electronic books will ever replace real books. Yes, real books are superior, but electronic books have a major advantage over paper books you fail to mention.

In a book, the size of the text is unchangeable, which can make it more difficult for older people to read if the type size is small. On some computer screens, however, the size of the text can be chosen by the reader. It will no longer be necessary to print large-type editions of books, which can cost more than the ordinary printing. The cost of downloading the text will be the same, no matter what type size you choose.

Such books will find their first niches among the elderly and children, who flock to electronic devices like flies to honey and for whom the



nostalgia John Updike expresses for "the charming little cloth box" is irrelevant. MICHAEL A. BURSTEIN
Forest Hills, Queens, Aug. 21, 1994

Palestinian Leadership Tramples Rights

To the Editor:

As individuals with a long record of concern for Palestinian rights, we are dismayed by the recent actions of the Palestinian National Authority bearing on human rights and responsible government, practices at variance with the requirements of an open, democratic society and incompatible with pledges made to uphold international human rights standards.

Perhaps this is not surprising, given that the Israeli occupation still continues and that the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization has chosen for itself to become executor of policies and practices long associated with an oppressive occupation. The death of a Palestinian prisoner in Gaza after reported torture does not speak well for a government claiming to represent the interest of the Palestinian people.

Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, routinely ignored by Israel for more than 27 years, prohibits torture or ill treatment of detainees. We hope that the investigation of this incident by the Independent Palestinian Commis-

sion for the Protection of Citizens Rights will lead to the punishment of the perpetrators and contribute to ending all violations of human rights.

The reported dispatch of masked men to intimidate the editors of the daily newspaper An Nahar and the weekly Akhbar al Balad, the closure of these publications and banning of a noted journalist are contrary to the notion of free press and the process.

We urge an end to the practice of these rights and to the arbitrary style of government exemplified as well in the appointment and removal of officials without reference to established laws and administrative procedures, and in the lack of accountability for public funds management. Only if a system based on rational decision-making and the consent of the governed is developed now can Palestinians look forward to a measure of normalcy that leads to peace and progress.

EDWARD W. SAID
NASEER H. ARURI
North Dartmouth, Mass., Aug. 22, 1994
The letter was signed by four other Palestinian-American academics.

Population Growth Is Anything but Harmless

To the Editor:

Surely you published Julian L. Simon's "Population Distraction" (Op-Ed, Aug. 21) only because of his prominence during the Reagan-Bush years, not for its "facts" or the validity of his position. Mr. Simon remains stuck in the now thoroughly discredited theory that rapid population growth is harmless.

Before 1980 there was indeed no correlation between population growth in developing countries and economic development. After 1980, however, yearly income growth was 1.23 percent in the 41 developing countries with below-average population growth, whereas in the 41 with faster population growth, average yearly income fell by 1.25 percent. This relationship held true everywhere.

Common sense belies Mr. Simon's theory. In sub-Saharan Africa, with minimal access to family planning, children younger than 5 total twice the number of adults 20 to 24 years old, four times the number of those 40 to 44 and 10 times the number of those 65 to 69. The population has a 23-year doubling period, per capita food production is falling, illiteracy is the norm, and malnutrition is rampant. The work force is so debilitated by AIDS and overwhelmed by dependents that saving is almost impossible. The entire continent produces less than the Netherlands.

Mr. Simon belittles the Cairo population conference and would have us do nothing. Happily, Congress disagrees. Though reducing total foreign aid appropriations for next year, it increased population assistance by 18 percent.

JOHN R. BERINGHAM
Pres., Colorado Population Coalition
Denver, Aug. 24, 1994

stated: "Of 46 reports on epidemiologic studies, 33 described significant protective effects on cancer mortality or incidence." More recently, a study by Enstrom, Kanim and Klein in the journal Epidemiology (May 1992) investigated the general protective effects of vitamin C. The study followed 11,348 sub-

jects for an average of 10 years, and reported a decrease of 12 percent in mortality from all causes for those who included a reasonable amount of fruits and vegetables in their diets, and a decrease of 27 percent for those who used a vitamin C supplement in addition to intake of fruits and vegetables.

For cardiovascular deaths, the decreases in mortality were 13 percent for the group consuming fruits and vegetables, and 36 percent for the vitamin C group.

No definite study should be used as the definitive measure of the relationship among nutrition, vitamin supplements and health. The ideas of Linus Pauling will live on in research of the Linus Pauling Institute, as well as in the thousands of scientists and others around the world who have been influenced by him over many decades.

STEPHEN LAWSON
Chief Executive Officer
Linus Pauling Institute
of Science and Medicine
Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 23, 1994

To the Editor:

Your obituary of Linus C. Pauling (front page, Aug. 21) refers to the Nobel Prize winner's claim that vitamin C helps in the treatment of cancer. Your only comment is that a 1979 Mayo Clinic study of patients with advanced cancer showed no benefits from vitamin C, or ascorbic acid, and readers are likely to infer that the Mayo study ended the matter.

The report of a three-day symposium at the National Institutes of Health in 1990 on the relation between cancer and vitamin C noted that Dr. Gladys Block of the National Cancer Institute summarized current epidemiologic data on the role of ascorbic acid in cancer prevention. Dr. Block

stated: "Of 46 reports on epidemiologic studies, 33 described significant protective effects on cancer mortality or incidence."

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STEPHEN LAWSON
Chief Executive Officer
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of Science and Medicine
Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 23, 1994

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In America

BOB HERBERT

Shots In the Subway

Just a few hours after the Senate passed the crime bill on Thursday night, Godfrey Williams boarded a Manhattan-bound subway train at a station in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. It was nearly 11 P.M. and he was on his way to work.

Mr. Williams, 40, had two jobs. He was the superintendent of his building in a residential neighborhood that was once grand but has long since fallen on hard times. At night he was a watchman in a ritzy office building on Park Avenue.

Mr. Williams's first duty when he got to work was to call home and let his wife, Roxanne, know that everything was all right. It was a ritual faithfully observed, an acknowledgment that in a city full of danger the late-night emotions of a loved one can shift in an instant from the normal state of disquiet to a paralyzing dread.

"He always called by midnight," said Roxanne Williams. "So when he didn't call I knew something was wrong."

At 20 after midnight Mr. Williams's boss called to say he hadn't shown up for work. Three hours later, two detectives and two uniformed officers climbed the stairs to the second-floor apartment on Eastern Parkway to tell Roxanne Williams that her husband was dead.

Two youths had held up Mr. Williams on the subway train. One of them shot him in the face. He died on the floor of the train.

Opponents of the crime bill tried to argue that they favored tough law enforcement but that their efforts were being thwarted by the chronic weakness of liberals wedded to the useless idea of crime prevention. It

Prevention or punishment? It's obvious we need both.

was a phony, dangerous argument. There are very few people who would oppose long prison terms for the youths who killed Mr. Williams. But is there anyone who doesn't think that it would have been better if Mr. Williams had not been shot at all?

"You can't just go into a community and lock everybody up," said Mayor Rudolph Giuliani. "Then you don't have America any longer."

The Mayor, who is not known for being weak on crime, said: "There is a real practical value to the crime bill on both the enforcement and prevention side. But there is a symbolic value that is important also. The Congress is saying, 'This is the way we think you should approach the problem of crime. You should be tough on enforcement but you should also put an equal emphasis on prevention.' That becomes a model for the way cities, counties and others approach this problem."

Representative Charles Schumer of Brooklyn, a prime sponsor of the bill, said, "Only a Neanderthal would say that we should continue this cycle of violence and punishment without trying anything in the way of prevention."

The crime bill contains money to fund the so-called Schumer grants, which will study and help pay for intensive prevention programs in 15 high-crime neighborhoods around the country.

"We're going to monitor it for five years," said Mr. Schumer. "It's a way for us to find out what's working and what's not."

On Monday, a plainclothes transit officer attempting to make an arrest on a crowded subway platform in Manhattan was shot and critically wounded by an off-duty New York City police officer who mistook him for a criminal. The shooting has generated controversy because the wounded officer, Desmond Robinson, is black, and it is not unusual for a white officer to make the instant assumption that a black man with a gun is a criminal.

That issue is yet to be resolved. But the encounter would never have happened if two youths hadn't gone into the subway armed with a handgun and a sawed-off shotgun. They were the ones Officer Robinson was attempting to arrest.

The officer who did the shooting, Peter Del-Debbio, had been the victim of a hideous crime himself four years ago. He and his girlfriend, while riding the subway, were held up at knifepoint by three muggers. When the muggers learned that Officer Del-Debbio was an off-duty cop, they beat him and cut off part of his finger.

Punishment or prevention? It's an absurd call. Those who can't yet see that we need both should check with Officer Robinson, Officer Del-Debbio, any of their relatives, or Roxanne Williams, who said on Friday: "I don't know how I'm going to go on without my husband. He was like everything to me."

By Wade Greene

ASCONSET, Mass. Americans invented mass marketing, and we tend to equate the robustness of our invention with national virtue. Yet we have been deeply ambivalent about the pursuit of goods and services. Our prophets have long railed against unabashed consumerism. Philosophical ambivalence is now being joined by ecological misgivings over the processes and products of consumption that pollute. The idea of overconsumption is the result, and the idea is being taken up by major institutions.

An immediate spur to action is the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in Cairo from Sept. 5 to 13. Consumption by the world's wealthier countries is expected to be a major focus. Consumption is linked to population by a bit of elementary algebra: population times consumption per capita equals environmental impact. An unwritten compact is in place for Cairo — the rich countries can talk about overpopulation as long as the poor countries can dwell on overconsumption.

Organized religion is taking the algebra to heart and to its faithful. As part of a campaign overseen by the New York-based ecumenical group, the National Religious Partnership

Wade Greene, a writer and an adviser on philanthropy, is completing a study of consumption attitudes and practices.

for the Environment, kits are going out to 53,000 congregations and synagogues.

Lengthy references to consumption are part of the preachments. "Consumption in developed nations remains the single greatest source of global environmental destruction," says the Roman Catholic version, which is particularly strong on the subject. The Vatican, which is at odds with many Cairo participants over abortion and homosexuality, has supported the conference's inclusion of overconsumption as an alternative focus to the theologically disagreeable idea of overpopulation.

The interfaith campaign is being underwritten by a number of foundations, and the foundation world is

tackling consumption on secular fronts as well.

The Environmental Grantmakers Association had consumption as the focus of its last annual meeting. Two of the country's largest foundations have incorporated the issue into their programs.

The Pew Charitable Trusts recently added "unsustainable consumption of resources" to its "global stewardship initiative." In a rare move for any grant-making foundation, Pew financed and put its name on a series of newspaper advertisements on population and consumption. The MacArthur Foundation added consumption to its population program in July.

Meanwhile, a movement of uncertain dimensions but unquestionable



Brad Holland

Salary Caps for Everyone!

By Sam Pizzigati

WASHINGTON Be careful what you wish for, goes the adage. You may get it. The owners of major league baseball want a salary cap — on the ballplayers. What they could get is America's rediscovery of an idea that once stirred the souls of millions: an income cap on everyone.

Today, of course, it's hard to imagine red-blooded Americans clamoring to limit the income the very wealthy could make. But clamor they did. In fact, the movement to cap income started about the same time as the National League. In 1890, Felix Adler, who founded the Society for Ethical Culture, called for "an income tax graduated up to 100 percent on all income above that needed to supply all the comfort and refinements of life."

Less than a decade later, the best-selling book of the 19th century — after the Bible and "Ben Hur" — turned out to be a novel that imagined an America without rich people. Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" inspired thousands of respectable Americans to join a national network of political clubs campaigning for social change.

A generation later, with the U.S. at war, an equally respectable coalition urged the "conscription of wealth." Congress debated a proposal that would have insured that "no one in the Republic would have an income in excess of \$100,000."

In the 1930's, Senator Huey P. Long's "Share Our Wealth" movement claimed seven million members. Once he became President, Long wrote, it would be "against the public policy of the United States for any one person to possess wealth in excess of one hundred times the average family fortune."

Franklin D. Roosevelt's advisers feared Long's impact on the 1936 Presidential race. F.D.R. himself understood the power of the movement. In 1935, he signed legislation raising the

Federal income tax rate to 75 percent on incomes over \$500,000. In 1942, he announced what may have been the boldest proposal of the entire New Deal era: "No American citizen ought to have a net income, after he has paid his taxes, of more than \$25,000 a year" — over \$200,000 in today's dollars. The proposal didn't get past first base with Congress. But Congress did eventually raise the top tax rate on income over

\$200,000 to 94 percent.

In 1943, Americans who made the equivalent of at least \$1 million in modern dollars paid 78 percent of their total incomes in Federal income taxes. As a nation, we have been back-pedaling practically ever since. In 1990, the richest 1 percent paid 21.5 percent in Federal income taxes.

Does this make the idea of capping income nothing more than a histori-

cal curiosity? Maybe not. Campaigns to limit the incomes of the very wealthy seem to gain momentum right after periods where the well-endowed grab a dramatically bigger slice of the national wealth. The 1920's were one such period. And the 1980's were another. From 1983 to 1988, the lion's share of the nation's total increase in wealth — 62 percent — went to America's richest 1 per-

cent. The bottom 80 percent captured just 1 percent of that gain.

The gap between the well-endowed and everybody else is still increasing. This summer, the single most potent symbol of that gap could be the \$1.2 million average salary paid major league ballplayers. Most ballplayers actually don't make a million dollars — the average is distorted by megasalaries like Bobby Bonilla's \$5.7 million — and few major league teams could come close to filling a lineup card with millionaires. Not so on Wall Street. Last year, the stock analyst team at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette boasted 11 players who reportedly pulled in over \$1 million.

Those are actually small potatoes. To make the power-suit all-star team for 1993 — Financial World's list of the "100 most highly compensated Wall Streeters" — you had to make at least \$10 million.

Facing incredible excesses like

The Man in Charge

By Robert E. Rubin

WASHINGTON The essence of good decision making is always the same, whether it is done by a Wall Street trader, a C.E.O. or the President of the United States. The process starts with a well-grounded sense of strategy and principles. Then, for each issue, all relevant considerations need to be aggressively sought out and weighed dispassionately. Finally, the decision maker needs to make a choice that best serves the underlying purposes, however tough or distasteful the trade-offs, and then make a full-fledged commitment to carry out that choice.

By these standards, Bill Clinton is as good a decision maker as anybody I've seen in my 28-year career, first on Wall Street and then here in the White House.

At a meeting in Little Rock during the transition, the President-elect told a group of us, "If people don't tell me what they think, I'll be dead." He wants to see all sides of an issue, and he insists on candor from his staff — sometimes to the point of eliciting disagreement with his own views to make sure nothing is missed.

Outsiders will often express strong convictions outside the Oval Office, and then pull their punches with the President, even though he tends to draw them out effectively. But the people around him have no such com-

punction, much to the benefit of the decision-making process.

Last year the President's political advisers warned him that if he went ahead with a major cut being proposed for the deficit-reduction program, he could create serious political problems. It was a pivotal moment in my understanding of the President. He thought about the politics for a while and then said, "But we're just going to have to take these kinds of political hits if we're going to get this deficit down."

How my boss, Bill Clinton, makes decisions.

And he continues to follow that pattern. Sometimes the political costs are considerable. The President, for example, has received criticism — unwarranted, in my view — for some decisions (a gasoline tax in the deficit-reduction program, the Cuban refugee policy). Sometimes he is rightly credited for sticking to his guns despite excruciating pressure to compromise (the victories on deficit reduction, NAFTA and the crime bill). The point is that he never fails to follow the deliberative process, explore all the options and then make

the tough decision that further his policy views despite the availability of easier political paths.

What is jarring is that it is precisely the repeated stories of this kind of decision making that have been used to criticize the President. The media seem to prefer something that has the appearance of gut decisions made by a knight on a white horse, rather than thoughtful, thorough evaluation with a set of strong advisers. I believe that this is not only wrongheaded, but misleading to the public and likely to reinforce undesirable behavior.

If we want a careful, deliberative process in the designing of products to test-market in the private sector, shouldn't we also encourage and even insist on that same deliberative process for the most pressing issues in the life of the nation?

There is also a tendency to criticize when the President opts for the achievable good over unachievable perfection. But once again, we demand that other major decision makers — and certainly C.E.O.'s — be guided not by quibbling judgments but by a keen sense of the art of the possible.

In time, I expect that Bill Clinton's decision-making style will be seen as a hallmark of his Presidency and a model for future Presidents and all public processes.

Robert E. Rubin, former co-chairman of Goldman, Sachs & Company, is assistant to the President for economic policy.

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these, Congress has begun to wonder if society ought to draw a line somewhere, and say so much is too much. Last year, for the first time in American history, Congress actually legislated a cap — of sorts. Until last year, corporations could essentially pay top executives as much as they wanted, then deduct from their taxes whatever bloated compensation they paid as a legitimate "business expense." The Clinton Administration proposal adopted by Congress limits the corporate deduction for C.E.O. compensation to a cool \$1 million.

Naturally, this new law is chock full of loopholes. But the loopholes are beside the point. As a society, we've set our first "salary cap." Why couldn't there be others?

Sound far-fetched? Once upon a time, the idea of a minimum wage did too. But today we take it for granted. If ballplayers can be capped, what's wrong with capping owners? What's wrong with capping everybody? □

Lo-Fi Rockers Opt for Spontaneity Over Production

By MATT DIEHL

It comes as no surprise that "Mellow Gold," the nearly platinum major-label debut album from the noise-rap folkie Beck, sounds like home grown — it was. While Beck performed in the kitchen, a friend captured the proceedings on an eight-track tape recorder in the living room. "I was doing the vocals on this song 'Steal My Body Home,' and I was standing next to the stove, so at the end of the song, I just started playing the stove," he recalls. "All that banging at the end of the song is just a bunch of pots and pans and spoons and stuff. We were originally going to call the song 'White Boy Plays Stove.'"

Oddly enough, Beck's bare-bones style has been edging into the mainstream. Aside from his success, others have adopted this seemingly haphazard approach: the Beastie Boys recorded their latest release, "Ill Communication," at a home studio with worn, vintage equipment, and the Breeders feature a lead guitarist on their most recent effort, "Last Splash," who had barely played the instrument before the album was made. Sonic Youth, the seminal post-punk band, similarly returned to its roots with "Experimental Jet Set, Trash and No Star." That album, recorded at a 18-track studio instead of the more expensive state-of-the-art 24- or 48-track facility, eschewed slickness for first takes and minimal effects.

"We wanted it to be fresh and spontaneous," says Steve Shelley, the group's drummer. "We didn't want to work it to death. We're seeing what it sounds like to have less, where before we'd be like 'What does it sound like if I put on 20 guitar overdubs?' It sounds like mud — really glossy mud. The next record we'll probably make for even less money and it'll probably be even better."

In using a more stripped-down approach to recording, such artists draw on methods that are rooted in rock-and-roll history. Alternately called "lo-fi," referring to the rough sound quality resulting from such an approach, or "D.I.Y.," an acronym for "do it yourself," this tradition is distinguished by an aversion to state-of-the-art recording techniques. Professional recording studios are often passed over in favor of four- and eight-track recorders, or even Sony

Walkmans, that can be set up virtually anywhere — a basement, a garage, even a kitchen. Instruments and amplifiers also tend to be whatever's cheap and available rather than high tech, their sonic limitations central to the aesthetic.

Such methods have typically been the province of underground rock musicians, inspired by the cut-and-paste experimentation of punk and noise and 60's psychedelic and garage rock that expanded the boundaries of sound. Lo-fi artists are pushing the limits even farther, and the implications are far-reaching. In a world of sterile, digitally recorded Top 40, lo-fi elucidates the raw seams of the artistic process. Economic virtues also merge with the creative: musicians can experiment at their own pace without watching the clock as they would in an expensive studio. Record companies benefit as well. The production costs for an album by, say, Mariah Carey, can run into the millions because of the high price of top producers and studio musicians. Beck, however, can produce a record for next to nothing, providing a greater potential for return. More important, the combination of available technology and impromptu techniques democratizes pop music, putting creative power into the hands of anyone with a will.

Of late, bands typifying the lo-fi approach like Sebadoh, Beat Happening and the Grifters have received an inordinate amount of critical attention. The most recent success using this method is the group Guided By Voices. After releasing a number of critically well-received albums that brimmed with rough-bewn pop-rock, the sextet from Dayton, Ohio, found itself being pursued by major and independent labels alike. "I'm afraid the big labels will try to change us," says the band's frontman Robert Pollard, a 35-year-old former teacher whose band has been producing records since the 80's, most of them recorded on four-track. "I explain to them that the reason we're getting some acclaim right now is because of the way we record and do it ourselves, so I don't want to change that too drastically."

He sees the heightened interest in lo-fi as a reaction to trendy musical styles. "First there was alternative; now there's the lo-fi and D.I.Y. stuff," Mr. Pollard says. "I think it's almost like the way punk was in the late 70's. Everything had gotten out of hand



Members of Guided By Voices (from left, Greg Demos, Jim Pollard and his brother Robert) rehearsing in Dayton, Ohio.

with the huge stage shows and how you had to be a virtuoso to be in a band. With punk, you didn't have to know how to play your instruments, and the D.I.Y. approach is kind of like that: you have to know how to play, but it doesn't necessarily have to sound real huge."

Mark Kates, an artist and repertory director at DGC/Geffen who signed Beck and was instrumental in bringing Sonic Youth to the label, attributes major-label interest in lo-fi musicians to a change in music consumers' taste. "The mass audience has proven it's interested in things that aren't completely slick," he says. "Great rock music tends to be more guttural anyway. I think people have gotten into it because they can kind of imagine doing it themselves. When they hear it done by Guided By Voices

or Beck though, they realize they could never do it that well."

Steve Albini, the iconoclastic recording engineer for Nirvana and P.J. Harvey and a guitarist and vocalist in the group Shellac, sees an insidious aspect to the growing interest in lo-fi groups. "Major labels will go after anything they think can sell," he says. "They're not esthetic barometers. They will put out anything — how many albums of CB-radio novelty songs did they put out after the song 'Convoy' hit?"

Beck and others view the lo-fi aesthetic as a marriage of economic necessity and personal choice. "As a teenager, my mom was pretty broke, and there was no money for me to get an electric guitar," he says. "All there was was some old guitar lying around with cat vomit on it. Record

budgets are out of hand — they give people like \$300,000 to make a record. This is sick — mine cost nothing. It was never the intention to put it out — it was just for fun, just for ourselves."

While Guided By Voices began recording on four-track for financial reasons, Mr. Pollard soon became entranced by the immediacy of the process. "It takes some people three days just to get a drum sound," he says. "It takes us about an hour to record a song. If you labor too much on something it becomes stagnant; a lot of stuff is just spontaneous and sounds so good you can't do it again. I probably wouldn't be as good in a big studio — it's easier and more comfortable when it's just us down in the basement."

Beck finds an ever deeper historical connection. "Delta blues — re-

cording Muddy Waters in a shack — that's pretty much home taping stuff," Beck says. He draws a parallel between lo-fi and a series of field recordings made during the 20's, when a folklorist set up shop in Bristol, Tenn. "All these people came down from the hills, and he recorded them," Beck says. "It was the first time the Carter Family, Jimmy Rogers were ever put on record — just people who were playing at home for themselves were taped in this back room. That used to be the norm."

Mr. Shelley, Sonic Youth's drummer, believes the best lo-fi artists represent rock music's most vital concerns. "If you make everything so that it sounds like it was recorded at the Record Plant, where's the rock-and-roll," he asks.

Beethoven's Keyboard Dreams

By BERNARD HOLLAND

When Beethoven dreamed his piano sonatas, or so one theory goes, he dreamed them on instruments that had not yet been invented. By this thinking, the "Appassionata" and the "Hammerklavier" are conceptions bigger in size and resonance than the relatively small-scale pianos he himself had played on.

Beethoven, the thought continues, had invited the modern piano into being as early as 1800, but rather rudely it did not bother to show up for another half-century. Since then the Steinway and its colleagues — iron-clad, cross-strung, long-sustaining and evenly textured — have made amends, eager to convert sounds heard only in Beethoven's head to hard facts for our ears.

It's a nice story, but Malcolm Bilson and others would tell it another way. Yes, Beethoven might well have imagined pianos of the future and planned his pieces accordingly, but wouldn't these instruments have been capable of doing what Beethoven's scores tell them to?

Mr. Bilson, today a leading performer on old pianos, had been playing modern instruments when, in 1969, he came upon a Philip Belt replica of a Mozart-era piano, circa 1790. "I found I could do things written on the printed page that I couldn't do on my own piano," he said recently. "This had nothing to do with being 'authentic.' I don't believe in that. The instrument made the score possible. It was a revelation."

How would Beethoven react to the modern Steinway? "I don't think that is the right question," Mr. Bilson said. "It's like asking Michelangelo how he would like acrylic paint. Beethoven would have said, 'What's that?' He wouldn't recognize the heavy frame, the layout of the strings, the key action. It isn't an instrument he knew or one he wrote for."

The plot is even thicker, as Mr. Bilson and six young fortepiano-playing colleagues from Cornell University will demonstrate in eight recitals next month at Merkin Concert Hall. For not only has the piano been transformed since Beethoven wrote his 32 sonatas (the subject of these eight concerts), it also changed drastically while he was still alive. Listeners will hear the Beethoven cycle on a variety of fortepianos ranging from five- to six-and-a-half-octave keyboards and exploiting a wide range of resonances and pedal effects.

It is comforting to imagine mighty Beethoven scorned the limitations of instruments ("What do I care about your @*%& fiddle," he replied to

one complaining violinist). But the fact remains that the various Walter, Erard, Streicher, Broadwood and Graf pianos around him offered specific opportunities and limitations, and profoundly affected the way he composed.

"There is such a radical change in Beethoven's writing style as the pianos changed that I myself can hardly believe it," said Mr. Bilson. "The beginning of the 'Waldstein,' written in 1804, sounds so crisp and rhythmic on the six-octave Streicher copy we will be using, and already somewhat muddied on the 1830 Haffner (similar to a Graf) we have for the late sonatas. On the other hand, Variation 2 in Opus 109 would not be understandable on the Streicher; the warm glow and after-ring of the later, bigger pianos is important."

The gap between Beethoven's Graf and our Steinways clouds our ability to read his scores.

Compare also, Mr. Bilson suggests, the solid intervals and crisp rolling left-hand accompaniments of the Opus 10, No. 2 Sonata (1797) with the resonating broken chords of the "Hammerklavier," of 1817. The musical style of the "Hammerklavier" would be obscured to the point of meaninglessness on the shallow, precise, clean yet more sensitive Viennese pianos of Beethoven's youth.

Was Beethoven too deaf to know the difference? Recent scholarship suggests that he never entirely lost his hearing, and that the conversation books relieved interlocutors from having to shout. His deafness was a slow process, which he first noticed in his late 20's. His student Karl Czerny reports that in 1812 he could still hear speech and music clearly.

From the Streicher piano makers in 1817, Beethoven requested "a loud piano" and evidently got one. To his 1834 Graf was attached a mysterious sound-booster device and "resonance plate." Friedrich Wieck, father of Clara Schumann, heard Beethoven play in 1826, a year before his death, and remarked on the loudness of the instrument but also on an "orchestral" form of playing, "weaving in the clearest and most charming melodies."

An accepted technique on modern pianos is clear, prominent right-hand melodies against softer, less aggres-

sive accompaniments. Old pianos do not make these separations, Mr. Bilson points out, instead offering the two hands a more democratic parity. He has an intriguing example in the finale of the "Moonlight," in which the busy figures in the right hand are later transferred by Beethoven to the left, where today they are customarily treated as background accompaniment. Maybe Beethoven, hearing his own piano in his ears, really meant these left-hand figures to take over the center of attention.

The instrument gap between Beethoven's time and our own clouds our abilities to read his scores. A familiar question is Beethoven's curious (to us) pedal marks, which on the modern piano create murky confusion but in the fast-decaying sound of older instruments offer precisely calculated dying-away effects. Reasonable pianists disagree, some doing literally what Beethoven says, others changing the pedal more often and creating a possible metaphor for original intentions.

"Beethoven's pupil Czerny recommends in the finale of the 'Tempest' that you only change the pedal when the harmony changes," Mr. Bilson said. "In 1966, when I was teaching at the University of Illinois, I tried this on my own piano, and it sounded hopelessly blurred. Even if you play it on an 1830 Graf, it is a mess. On the Walter it sounds sensuous." Mr. Bilson's major complaint is that many pianists, regardless of their ultimate decisions or what instrument they play, can't or won't read the scores with care.

Yet even the most attentive modern musician faces near-insoluble problems. Take, for example, the beginning of the "Pathétique" Sonata. Its dramatic opening chord is marked "fp," or "loud-soft." Czerny said that Beethoven held this chord, allowing its sound to fade before the soft succeeding strokes were allowed to begin. So powerful is the sustaining power of the modern piano that this simply doesn't happen, at least not for a long time.

Thus, a modern pianist must make do with "very loud" followed by "suddenly soft," where Beethoven seems to want the loudness to die away into softness, a vastly more dramatic and expressive effect.

This relatively rapid dying away — a quick-acting diminuendo made by the instrument, not the player — is one of the great tools of old pianos, Mr. Bilson reminds us. "Sound decay is the one real attribute of the piano not controlled by the hand of man," he said. "Once you play the tone, it begins to die. It is a property great pianists have known how to exploit."

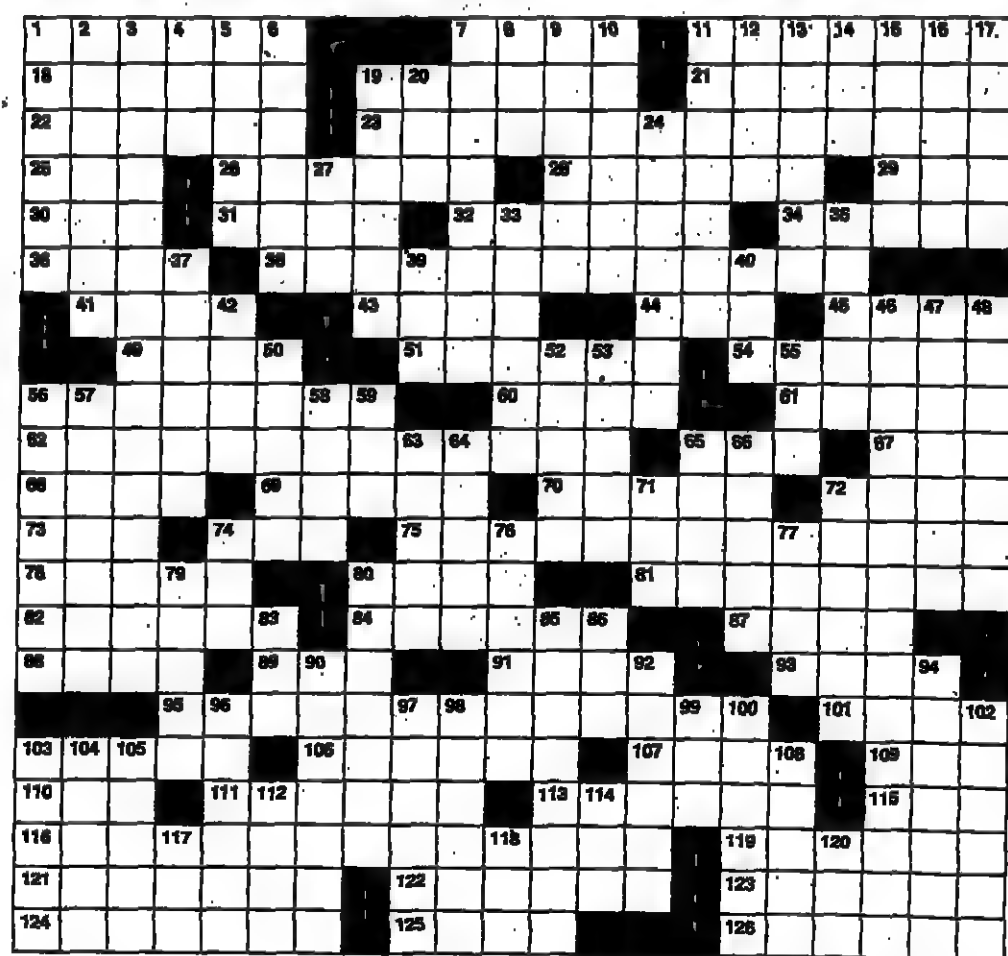
BIBLE STORIES

BY RANDOLPH ROSS / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- 1 Nursery
- 7 Ointment
- 11 Former occupant
- 18 Gas fuel
- 19 Microgrooves
- 21 The scholarly life
- 22 Fast writers
- 23 Lillian Hellman title from The Song of Solomon
- 25 Call to the U.S.C.G.
- 26 "Domani" singer, 1955
- 28 Worst
- 29 Calendar period
- 30 Flightless bird
- 31 King of comedy
- 32 Swedish currency
- 34 Rival of Hires
- 36 Lacking
- 38 Irwin Shaw title from Psalm
- 41 Its HQ is in Brussels
- 43 Jupiter, e.g.
- 44 Set the pace
- 45 Medical suffix
- 49 Zhivago's love
- 51 In
- 54 Mean
- 56 Guinness superlative
- 60 Basin adjunct
- 61 Arab League member

- 62 Pearl Buck title from Mark
- 65 Long opening
- 67 Golden time
- 68 Bore
- 69 Exactitude
- 70 Mazda model
- 72 One — (ball game)
- 73 Number of Disney Dalmatians
- 74 Penultimate letter
- 75 Upton Sinclair title from Matthew
- 78 Spiteful
- 80 Writing on the biblical wall
- 81 Late afternoons in Kensington
- 82 Starts of 29-Across
- 84 Some simians
- 87 Bath
- 88 Sinclair rival
- 89 Lodge
- 91 Primary source: Abbr.
- 93 Lord's worker
- 95 John Hersey title from Pauline
- 101 Something to follow
- 103 Model material
- 106 French seaport
- 107 "My People" author
- 109 Plane heading
- 110 Philanthropist Lily
- 111 Pass, as on the golf course
- 113 Convenient



- 115 Repose
- 116 William Faulkner title from II Samuel
- 119 University of California campus
- 121 Mosaic piece
- 122 Razes
- 123 Manifest
- 124 Enters by osmosis
- 125 Some tests, for short
- 126 Papyrus plants
- DOWN
- 1 Nobel physicist
- 2 Living room piece
- 3 Ernest Hemingway title from "Oldhome"
- 4 Exception
- 5 Gay
- 6 Make ocean water drinkable
- 7 Escape
- 8 Need a doctor
- 9 Covered, as with paint
- 10 Parceling (out)
- 11 1980's sitcom
- 12 Bullets
- 13 Beach cover-up
- 14 — Annie of "Oldhome"
- 15 Ross Perot, e.g.
- 16 Tinker with the text
- 17 Plant again
- 19 High
- 20 Fractional suffix
- 24 Fisherman, perhaps
- 27 Fan's encouragement
- 33 Cursory
- 35 Unanimously
- 37 Liberty Island attraction
- 39 House vote
- 40 Surplus
- 42 Vein contents
- 46 James Jones title from Mark
- 47 Echo
- 48 Places for whips
- 50 Murphy Brown's baby
- 52 "You — one"
- 53 Middle fingers
- 55 Watch
- 56 Special performance
- 57 Glenn and Metzgerbaum
- 58 Mrs. Paul Simon
- 59 Fix
- 63 He swears
- 64 One of Chekhov's "Three Sisters"
- 65 Kitchen extension
- 66 1986 Indy winner Bobby
- 71 Nova Scotia hrs.
- 72 Statistical graphs
- 74 Casper's st.
- 76 Afresh
- 77 Sched. info
- 79 Part of a French countdown
- 80 Flamenco guitarist Carlos
- 83 Watch junior
- 85 Particles
- 86 Part of R.S.V.P.
- 90 "God is —, that he should lie": Numbers
- 92 Sparkles
- 94 Bankroll
- 96 City near Vesuvius
- 97 Telescope name
- 98 Mitterrand's home
- 99 "Cabaret" lyricist Fred
- 100 Crimson rivals
- 102 Prairie homes
- 103 Rhythms
- 104 "Tiny Alice" playwright
- 105 Gauze fabric
- 106 Moxie
- 112 Actress — Singer
- 114 Mr. Sun
- 117 Daddy Warbucks henchman, with "The"
- 118 Part of e.r.a.: Abbr.
- 120 Kid — (children's TV)

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

LAWA SWAMP ONIT STUB
ELAR CANAL SPIRO YANE
NEITHERONE TELAWINGE
DEWEALED BLIND MEATUP
SUI SEANS BEGETS
CAJUNCOOKING FEELS
ADAPT ILIAD GAZE BOA
RAR LTERS LITE JINY
INDADODOR AGEE DANCE
BOSSIER ATMAN EGED
ENDURED INDIGTS
ABOVE MIXERS SANGER
LAKER VINE MICROVAE
AJAR ADOL PETTE DAN
SAY PLATE ENTER PRIDE
BASKS INTERPRELIZES
ELAYOU ADON TAC
FLARER ADON SATIRIZE
CONTRAVELSE DOWLEDOVER
CODE NOSIE EDANS CANA
AFAR SLOB DETAT KNOT

Stevenson's exploits read like a novel

GRAHAM HEATHCOTE
EDINBURGH

IF Robert Louis Stevenson had written of his own life, readers might have suspected that the author of *Treasure Island* and *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* was stretching the truth.

"His life is a perfect, ready-made drama and at 44 he was dead," says Ian Bell, author of a recent biography of the writer.

"He was incredibly brave, suffering constantly from hemorrhages. But he was a craftsman wherever he was, in storms, on a heaving ship, in bed, one arm strapped to his side so he wouldn't bleed any more, but always scribbling away."

R.L.S. as Stevenson is universally known, died 100 years ago in the South Seas and is buried there, recognized at his death with Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott as one of the triumvirate of Scottish literary greats.

Relics of all three are in the Writers' Museum in Lady Stair's House on the Royal Mile in Edinburgh, Stevenson's native city.

A marvelous storyteller, essayist, poet and letter-writer, Stevenson was also a traveler and adventurer. He walked through the mountains of central France with a donkey, honeymooned in an abandoned silver mine in California and sailed the Pacific.

Scotland and Japan are remembering him in exhibitions this year, France with festivals, and Western Samoa, where he and his wife built their last home, is reopening the house as a museum.

The Beinecke Library of Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, which has the largest collection of his books and manuscripts, has a Stevenson exhibition and a conference in October. Yale University Press has launched an eight-volume edition of nearly 2,800 of his letters.

Stevenson was a boy of restless imagination and Edinburgh, which inspired his early essays and stories, loves and reveres him.

Stevenson studied civil engineering and law but abandoned both to become a writer, relying on his father for money. He was a notable figure in the bohemian set, having been introduced to bars by a nurse of his infancy who took him along when she went for a drink - a blunder that cost her her job.

"Edinburgh was always a city of duality: merchants, bankers, law-

yers and elegant Georgian town houses on one hand and slum ghettos on the other," said Bell, an Edinburgh journalist.

The city's dark side sheltered villains such as Deacon William Brodie, respectable councilman and cabinetmaker by day and burglar by night. He was hanged in 1788 on a gallows of his own design.

Brodie, who was reputed to have made the bookcase and chest of drawers in Stevenson's nursery at 17 Heriot Row, was the inspiration for Jekyll and Hyde. Stevenson, who said the story came to him in a nightmare, transferred the story to London and Victorian times when there were concerns about drink, drugs and transformation.

His early writings were labored. He forced himself to the front rank by endless writing and rewriting and gradually achieved an easy, graceful style to match his alert, sensitive and sympathetic mind.

Bell wrote his biography out of fascination with how a story is constructed and told.

"It is one of the most mysterious processes of all," he said. "Stevenson did it but not without a lot of struggle and he admitted he had failed over and over again. He had extraordinary creativity and he got through a massive amount of work although he was ill so much of the time."

For his biography, *Dreams of Exile*, published by Mainstream of Edinburgh and Henry Holt of New York, Bell tracked his hero through France and the United States where he had to leave him, not having time to go on to the South Seas.

"It was in America that Stevenson first became hugely successful. When he got there in 1887, he had not known his fame was so widespread. Two pilots came aboard his ship at New York, one announcing himself as Mr. Hyde and the other as Dr. Jekyll, and a stage version of the story was opening on Broadway," Bell said.

Stevenson was born on November 13, 1850, the only child of a civil engineer who built lighthouses and a pastor's daughter.

The respiratory ailments which dogged him for life first showed when he was three. He spent most of his first 10 years in bed, cared for by his last and devoted nurse,



Author Robert Louis Stevenson overcame illness and injury to travel in pursuit of adventure.

Alison Cunningham, a fisherman's daughter called Cummy by the family. Cummy is credited with enlarging his imagination with tales of heroic Scots.

"She was from the Borders [between Scotland and England] where there is a tradition of storytelling and where Scott collected a lot of his folklore, especially the supernatural and fantasy," said Felicitas Macfie, joint owner with her husband, John, of the Heriot Row house.

Stevenson dictated his first story, "A History of Moses," to Cummy before he was five. He wrote about a holiday in Perth when he was nine and after that he never stopped writing, gathering color and background on trips to the family firm's engineering works and lighthouses and on holidays in Italy, Germany and France.

His first essays and books were written in Heriot Row: *An Inland Voyage* about a canoe trip in Belgium and France, *Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes and Travels With a Donkey*.

In France in 1876, Stevenson

met Fanny Osbourne of Indianapolis, who was 10 years older and estranged from her husband. After she returned to the U.S., Stevenson followed, describing his travels to California in *The Amateur Emigrant* and *Across the Plains*.

They lived together in Monterey and San Francisco where Fanny began the long spells of nursing that helped him to survive.

They married in 1880 and for the sake of Stevenson's health went up in the Napa Valley mountains to a shack at the old Silverado mine on Mount St. Helena. Their two months there led to his book *The Silverado Squatters*.

Stevenson lived with Fanny and his stepson, Lloyd Osbourne, for the next seven years in Britain, Switzerland and France. *Treasure Island*, about a gang of murderous pirates led by Long John Silver and acclaimed as the best boys' story ever written, appeared in 1883 and never has been out of print. It was followed by *Jekyll and Hyde* in 1886 and his Scottish romances, *Kidnapped*, *Cartona* and *The Master of*

Ballantrae. Royalties from his books flowed in and British and US magazines paid generously for his work.

Stevenson left Edinburgh for the last time in 1887, with Fanny, Lloyd and his widowed mother. They lived first at Saranac Lake in New York State but in 1888 were on the move again, to San Francisco and then to the Pacific.

On the way to Australia the family stopped to buy a plot on the mountainous, forested island of Upolu in the Samoa archipelago, and settled there in 1891 in their new house.

Stevenson had been dictating a novel, *Weir of Hermiston*, considered to be his fictional masterpiece although it is unfinished, when the final illness struck.

On December 3, 1894, he was on the veranda when he put his hands to his head and cried out, "What's that?" Then he called to Fanny, "Do I look strange?"

A blood vessel had burst in his head. He fell to his knees and spoke no more, dying within hours.

(Associated Press)

Spill may sink Exxon

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

FIVE years have passed since the oil tanker Exxon Valdez went aground at Prince William Sound off the shores of Alaska: five years since a largely inexperienced crew panicked and dumped 35,000 tons of crude oil into the sound.

For five years environmentalists have been busy with the almost impossible tasks of cleaning up the mess and assessing the damage, which may take half a century to repair. Exxon has been footing the bill for many of these activities.

This summer, an Alaskan jury that deliberated for months returned a verdict that the crew of Exxon Valdez had acted recklessly and that the tanker was operated with insufficiently experienced crew and inadequate emergency instructions.

This decision is crucial for it will be the cornerstone of plaintiffs' arguments in a suit for damages that has been filed concurrently by 10,000 Alaskan fishermen and large numbers of landowners and Native American residents of the area. The suit, filed early this year, had been delayed until the matter of culpability was decided in court.

The plaintiffs are asking for \$16.5 billion in damages.

Nor will this suit be the only one. The state of Alaska is said to

be planning to sue Exxon for damages incurred through loss of tourism, and a large contingent of nature guides are preparing a suit asking for damages due to loss of income during the more than three years they were unable to conduct tours in the area.

Understandably, this recent verdict has caused great consternation among oil shippers and the insurers of such tankers. Not only are insurance rates up, but insurance companies are now very strict about the conditions the shippers must meet in order to get any insurance at all. The crews are also under scrutiny.

The oil shippers are very concerned by the thought of multi-billion dollar lawsuits they would have little hope of winning. Some economists say it is possible that even Exxon, one of the world's wealthiest oil shippers, will go broke before the last bill is paid.

But many who are concerned about the damage done by these all-too-frequent oil spills feel that this lesson, harsh as it may be, could also be a blessing if oil shipping is made safer as a result.

There is also the hope that new safety measures will be extended to tankers loaded with pesticides and herbicides. An accident involving these cargoes could be more disastrous than an oil spill.

Fine place for old gold

JANET GUTTSMAN
MOSCOW

THE drab, white facade of the square block next to a Moscow railway line gives no hint of what's inside - a \$300,000 rose of diamonds and platinum, a 47 kg golden globe and tens of thousands of gold teeth.

"I cannot tell you what it is all worth," said guide Inna Goncharova. "These are the state reserves and it is up to the president to tell you that - if he wants to do so."

The unmarked building, surrounded by sturdy metal railings and guarded day and night, houses Russia's precious metals committee, where bureaucrats draw up plans for export and production and collect gold and silver offered for sale at home.

The long-secret organization recently opened its doors to a crack team of journalists, allowing access to a tiny museum of ingots, gems, icons and jewels.

Workers responsible for sorting and restoring the treasures kept behind heavy steel doors talked cautiously to reporters from Russia and a few other countries. But officials kept the vaults of gold and diamonds tightly locked.

Gold has been the shining exception to the generally dismal picture of Russian industrial output. Officials expect gold production to be little changed at around 150 tons this year.

Russia has state and government reserves of about 320 tons of gold, down from 2,049 tons in 1953, before the Soviet Union started selling it to pay its bills.

Russia is also a big producer of diamonds and platinum, both of which bring in valuable export revenue.

As well as holding much of Russia's reserves of gold, diamonds and precious metals, the committee is obliged by law to buy gold and silver people no longer want or can afford to keep. It then decides whether to save it, melt it down, or sell it.

Asked where the metal they handled so casually could be bought, one worker reacted with shock. "Selling gold is not our job," she replied.

Gold sales are still tightly controlled in post-Soviet Russia, although the government is slowly easing regulations.

(Reuters)

When an advocate decides to stop representing a client

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the District Court of Jerusalem, before Judges Ya'acov Tsemach, Miriam Naor, and Mousisa Arad, in the matter of the State of Israel versus Aryeh Deri and others (Cr.C. 305/93).

ARYEH Deri, former interior minister, and others, stand charged before the Jerusalem District Court on allegations relating to the misuse of trust funds (See *The Jerusalem Post*, September 13, 1993).

On August 7, 1994, the court registry received separate letters from defendants' counsel, that they had decided not to represent them at their trial. The court then conducted a hearing to determine what steps should be taken.

Judges Tsemach and Arad delivered the first opinion of the court. The letters, they said, appeared to be only technical documents, since they were not designated either as "notices" or "applications." They were also not directed to the judges in the case, but only to the registry. They seemed, therefore, to be no more than intimations as to a change of address for the service of notices on the defendants.

Counsel's action, the judges continued, showed lack of respect to the court. It would also not assist them in being released from representing the defendants, or in circumventing the necessity of requesting the court to release them from this obligation.

Counsel, supported on this point by the Chamber of Advoca-

tes, had submitted that an advocate was entitled to limit his client's power of attorney to a particular matter or to a particular stage in a case. They contended that once this was done, there was no need for the court's leave to cease representing the client, despite the provisions of section 17(a) of the Criminal Procedure Law (Consolidated Version) of 1982.

Under that section, "A defense counsel whom the accused has engaged shall not without the permission of the court cease to represent him so long as the case or appeal for which he was appointed continues..."

Following a Supreme Court precedent (H.C. 4974/84) in which that court had also construed section 17(b) and 18 of the Law, Judges Tsemach and Arad held that no arrangements between an advocate and a defendant in a criminal case limiting the former's duty of representation were valid without the court's consent.

They added their agreement with defense counsel and the Chamber that advocates enjoyed the basic freedom of occupation and, as one advocate had put it, that "the court is not a prison for advocates who do not wish to appear." All that, however, did not affect an advocate's obligation to receive the court's consent before limiting his representation of his client.

At a session on December 22, 1993, the judges continued, they had allowed counsel, who were at

that time to be engaged to represent the defendants, to be heard in regard to procedural matters. They set down the trial for September 1, 1994, to be continued from day to day, as required by section 125 of the above Law.

There had been numerous applications in regard to various aspects of the case in June, July and August 1994, the judges said. Counsel had added, in the relevant documents, that they represented the defendants "in this application only," but this addendum was legally ineffective.

The judges then observed that on June 20, 1994, Advocate Dan Avi-Yitzhak had approached the Chamber regarding his desire to interview certain prosecution witnesses, whom he named. There had been a court hearing on this issue on July 26. Not only did the possibility of counsel withdrawing their representation of the defendants not arise, on the contrary: the whole hearing was conducted on the basis of counsel continuing their task.

On July 27, 1994, the judges continued, the court was asked to reduce the weekly number of sittings, and on August 3 it refused the application. Four days later, the letters reached the court registry, this being the first time since December 22, 1993, that any question of counsel's not representing

the defendants was raised.

The court was now to decide, the judges continued, whether to release counsel from their obligation. The hearings were to start on September 1, and the long period from December 1993, allowed them for studying the material and preparing for the hearings, had elapsed. New counsel could not possibly be expected to master the material and be properly prepared without postponing the trial for a long and unreasonable period.

Although the law imposed no obligation to appoint counsel for the defendants in respect of the charges preferred, the broad and complicated factual and legal issues made it imperative that they be represented. Indeed, Deri had said that conducting the case without counsel would amount to injustice.

The judges added that this was a case where the defendants wished their present counsel to represent them, and counsel wished to do so. Both sides, however, laid down the condition that the court sit only three days a week.

Judge Naor was of the opinion, the judges added, that counsel and the defendants had acted in collusion. She suspected that even if the court allowed counsel to withdraw, they would be represented. However, even if there had been collusion, they were not prepared

to "punish" defendants in these circumstances. They were also not prepared to assume at this point that they would be represented anyway.

For the above reasons, Judges Tsemach and Arad proposed that counsel's application be dismissed. At the same time, having regard to all the circumstances, including personal grounds counsel had raised, they proposed that the trial be conducted four days a week only.

JUDGE NAOR dissented from her colleagues. She agreed that under section 17(a) above, counsel were not entitled to cease representing a defendant without leave of the court. She was also concerned that this long and complicated case should be dealt with fairly and efficiently, affording the defendants every opportunity to present their defense.

She believed in principle that the legal requirement of providing counsel for defendants should even be extended. Nevertheless, she was of the opinion that in this case, in which the law did not so demand, the court should grant counsel's request to release them from their obligation.

As the situation was described to the court, Judge Naor continued, the defendants were faced, by surprise and at the last mo-

ment, with the possibility that they would be unrepresented.

The circumstances, she said, spoke otherwise, and indicated that the process had been well coordinated between counsel and the defendants. It was difficult to explain why they had waited so long - until the very last moment - before receiving a clear answer as to their representation, to enable them to make other arrangements. As Justice Barak had once remarked, a criminal trial was not a game of chess, and the stakes, for the defendants, were very high.

It was also difficult to believe that counsel would "desert" their clients just before the hearing of evidence.

It was possible that the tactics employed were directed to induce the court to reduce the number of sessions per week. It was also possible that if those tactics failed, counsel would nevertheless agree, in the end, to appear.

It was noteworthy that counsel, who in this context represented themselves and not the defendants, had raised "constitutional" arguments about advocates' basic rights. However, when Deri appeared they took a pragmatic stance, and spoke of the number of sessions per week. Indeed, Deri himself said that all counsel were prepared to appear three times a week.

Of course it couldn't be known for certain, but another possibility was that the defendants really wished to be unrepresented. Deri

had been a minister and director-general of the interior ministry, and is a Knesset member. It was difficult to think of anyone more qualified to conduct his own defense.

It was also to be remembered that being unrepresented sometimes provided defendants with a useful argument - that having conducted their case alone, without professional help, had jeopardized their defense.

Judge Naor was of the opinion that the defendants did not require the help of the court. They had been represented up to this stage. Their counsel had photographed all the material, and they had no doubt also discussed the defense to the charges. They should now be left to take their own decision, with all the prospects and risks involved.

She proposed, therefore, that counsel's application to be released should be granted.

In the result, and by majority decision, counsel's application was dismissed, as proposed by Judges Tsemach and Arad. Dan Avi-Yitzhak and Amnon Zichroni appeared for Deri, and Gilad Blau and Haim Li-Ran appeared for the other defendants. Yehoshua Resnik, Director of the Criminal Division of the State Attorney's Office; Zvi Klang and Dori Pinto, Deputy District Attorneys, Jerusalem; and Jack Chen, Assistant State Attorney, appeared for the state.

The decision was given on August 18, 1994.

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